FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 DECEMBER 1985

Israel

The Israeli Government "apologizes" for spying activities against the United States "to the extent that they took place," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Israeli Cabinet 1 December. Peres' statement, which was read on Jerusalem radio by the Cabinet secretary, pledged that the espionage affair will be thoroughly probed and the unit involved will be "totally and permanently dismantled." The radio later reported that the statement resulted from decisions made after U.S.-Israeli contacts and that, in addition to receiving the apology, the United States will be allowed "to talk to the Israeli diplomats whose immunity would not be impaired." Following a 2 December telephone conversation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Peres described the spy affair as "completely clarified" and no longer a problem in bilateral relations, Jerusalem radio revealed.

As for relations with Egypt, the Inner Cabinet approved the departure of a delegation to Cairo under the proviso that the delegation discusses "all the problems affecting bilateral relations" rather than the Tabah dispute alone, IDF radio reported.

Libya

Libya advised foreign ambassadors in Tripoli that Egypt has completed its preparations to attack the Jamahiriyah in "cooperation and close coordination" with the U.S. Administration, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported 29 November. Citing JANA in a later report, the radio added that Crete has been turned into a U.S. base that "will support the Egyptian forces."

Tripoli radio reported Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski's arrival in Libya 30 November. At the first round of official talks, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi welcomed the solidarity demonstrated by the visit saying it will raise the Libyan people's morale, coming as it does when the country faces an "imperialist-reactionary challenge on its borders," Voice of Greater Arab Homeland reported.

Egypt

AL-AHRAM reported that a second hijacker is still alive and being treated in a Maltese hospital, MENA noted, and Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi announced that the Maltese authorities have agreed to extradite the terrorists' leader 'Umar al-Marzuqi to Egypt.

Palestinian Affairs

Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) official 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar denied the British paper *THE OBSERVER*'s report implicating him in the Malta hijacking, SANA noted, and he stressed that the PNSF has no connection with the hijacking and condemns the terrorist method used. The Syrian agency also cited a PNSF statement condemning the recent PLO Central Council statement in Baghdad as "buffoonery and blatant deception" issued by an "illegitimate" body following a "capitulationist" policy.

Iran

In a speech to Iranian leaders and public figures broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni challenged Iran's opponents to prove their charges of human rights violations in Iran, noting that the opponents' mass media only mention "sensationalist items." On the war situation, Khomeyni ridiculed Iraq's claims of success against Iranian oil exports asking how many times Iraq can destroy Khark Island. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi announced in his budget presentation to the Majlis that the defense budget will be increased 12.5 percent, a major portion of which will be used for defense industry developments, IRNA reported.

Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm arrived in Tehran 1 December heading a high-ranking political-economic delegation, Tehran radio announced.

Afghanistan

Sayed Mohammad Nasim Mayhanparast was appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Kabul radio reported.

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PLO's Al-Wazir 'Rules Out' Talks With U.S.

NC301357 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Amman, Nov 30 (AFP) — The military commander of the Palestine Liberation Army today ruled out the likelihood of future talks between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as proposed in the accord reached last February between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Khalil al-Wazir, deputy to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and normally known by his non-de-guerre of Abu Jihad, accused the United States of shifting its position on the proposal.

He attributed the change to pressure from Israel, which is opposed to any direct or indirect contact between the United States and the PLO.

He said Jordan's future diplomatic efforts would concentrate on calling an international Middle East peace conference, where the PLO would be represented on the same footing as the other parties involved.

But he affirmed that PLO policy would continue "in the spirit of the Amman accord" reached between Mr 'Arafat and King Husayn on February 11.

He acknowledged that the killing of three Israelis in Larnaca by Palestinian gunmen and the Palestinian hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* Italian liner in October had caused tension with Jordan.

But he said a "frank discussion" between Mr 'Arafat and King Husayn had enabled them to "patch things up."

Abu Jihad said the PLO had received guarantees from Jordan that its recent rapprochement with Damascus would in no way affect Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

'Top Official': USSR To Mediate Between Syria, PLO

GF290930 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Nov (WAM) — A top Palestinian official has said that Moscow will work seriously and actively to contain the differences between Syria and PLO. It has already begun contacts with the two sides in this regard.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes the Palestinian official as saying that a top Soviet official is expected to visit Damascus in the next few days for this purpose, and that a high-level Palestinian delegation is due to visit Moscow shortly.

PNC Speaker Says He Rejected U.S. Offer on Talks

JN280946 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Nov 85 pp 1, 15

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Excerpt] Amman — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has stated that the PLO has accepted all UN and Security Council resolutions, and that these resolutions naturally include 242. Answering a question by *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, his eminence said that there has been no discussion on convening a unifying PNC session, as some reports said. He asserted that these reports are baseless and groundless expectations that are aimed at creating confusion. He reiterated the call on other factions to restore Palestinian national unity and to resort to constructive dialogue without preconditions.

Al-Sa'ih said: We asked the PLO's leadership and the independent members inside and outside the PLO Central Council to act seriously and to contact the brothers in the other factions to hold an urgent meeting and to resolve the differences in the service of the Palestine question and the higher Arab interests.

The PNC speaker asserted the PLO's rejection of direct negotiations with Israel. He said that he rejected a U.S. offer to lead a committee for negotiations with Israel. He added that he informed a U.S. congressional delegation, which visited Amman recently, that holding negotiations to find a permanent and just solution to the Middle East crisis is the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee, and not the legislative body. He told the delegation: If you are searching for the peace that is sought by the region's people you have to talk directly with the Executive Committee officials.

Arab League Reiterates Support for Palestinians

LD291048 Kuwait KUNA in English 0902 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, Nov 29 (KUNA) — The Arab League has reiterated that the participation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in all efforts and conferences on the Middle East crisis alongside all other parties concerned and on equal footing is basic for any possible settlement.

In a statement on the occasion of the International Day for Solidarity with the Palestinian People Friday, the League said the international solidarity with the Palestinian people is the successful means for consolidating the legitimacy of the struggle of that people. The Palestine cause is the core of the Middle East crisis and no solution to that crisis can take place if it does not take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people, the statement said. The League urged the international community to shoulder responsibilities and adopt deterring resolutions against Israel's atrocities.

The United Nations decided on November 29, 1977 to observe that day every year as an international day for solidarity with the Palestinian people until people realize their right to return to their homeland and practice their right to self-determination.

PNSF Denies Connection With Malta Hijacking

JN011622 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1535 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Dec (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has denied any connection with the Egyptian plane incident in Malta and refuted the report by the British paper *THE OBSERVER* on 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar's connection with it.

Brother Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member and the official in charge of foreign relations in the PNSF, said in a statement today that those with sick imaignations are the ones behind such false reports. He said: The report in the British paper *THE OBSERVER* which was propagated by some Western and Israeli media that I was staying in room no. 403 at the Grand Hotel in Tripoli is baseless, mere fabrication, and slander. Brother Abu Mayzar explained that the head of the African jurists league was occupying the suite of rooms numbered 401 and 403 at this hotel and he denied the report. Abu Mayzar said: While affirming that I have no connection with the hijacking of the plane, I and all PNSF leaders condemn the terrorist method used. He pointed out that the PNC resolutions had condemned international and organized terrorism.

Brother Abu Mayzar views such false accusations against the PNSF and its leaders as being within the framework of the suspect campaign these circles are launching against the PLO's national course and an attempt to harm the revolution's reputation and the Palestine question.

Brother Abu Mayzar concluded: We will sue *THE OBSERVER* for publishing this false report and for its attempts to harm the PNSF and its leadership.

PNSF Rejects PLO Central Council Statement

JN301457 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 30 Nov (SANA) —The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] Command has announced its absolute rejection of the statement issued in Baghdad recently by the so-called PLO Central Council, as well as of the hypocritical call in the statement concerning national unity. In a statement today, a spokesman for the PNSF Command said that this statement is an exposed attempt to cover the defeatism that the deviationist right-wing leadership is adopting in the Palestinian arena and a step aimed at giving a measure of legitimacy to that deviationist leadership — a leadership whose dilemma is continuously deepening because it is still rejected as a party to the settlement which is being prepared by U.S. imperialism, despite all the capitulationist concessions it has offered.

The spokesman said that the elegantly written phrases on national unity and adherence to our people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state do not hide the truth of those who issued the statement and who abandoned the principle of armed struggle. He said: The aforementioned statement is merely buffoonery and blatant deception which will not fool the masses of our people and their struggling national forces — forces which well know how to distinguish between sincere calls for national unity based on a national foundation hostile to imperialism and Zionism and their liquidatory schemes on one hand and hypocritical calls aimed at drawing power from the national Palestinians on the other.

The PNSF spokesman added: The statement's hints at UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 are a continuation of the same capitulationist policy which is ready to recognize these resolutions if its owners are given a position in the liquidatory settlements which are being prepared. The spokesman concluded: For these reasons and because the side which issued this statement is illegitimate, the PNSF Command announces its rejection of all that is mentioned in the statement. It urges all national forces to mobilize their forces and coordinate their stands in order for the PLO to restore its national course hostile to imperialism, Zionism, reaction, and liquidatory plans, because this is the real guarantee for national unity and for keeping the PLO the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

PLO Group Condemns Mubarak Stand on Libya

JN021020 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Dec (SANA) — The Fatah Revolutionary Council has warned that the agent circles ruling in Egypt expose today more than ever before their premeditated hostile intentions against Libya, its militant Arab people, and its national regime which is hostile to imperialism.

A Fatah official spokesman said in a statement that the provocations and attempts to scare Libya, in which Mubarak's regime plays a role, cannot weaken the Libyan people. The official spokesman added: Instead of concentrating troops to confront the Zionist enemy, Mubarak's regime is trying to play the role of the police and to carry out the tasks of imperialism in order to cover up the massacre it perpetrated against the Egyptian plane at Valletta airport.

The spokesman expressed his confidence that Egypt's Arab Army knows where to aim its arms and attacks. That Army will reiterate that it is the honest defender of Egypt and the Arab nation's dignity. The spokesman affirmed that the Arab masses, national forces, and the Arab regimes which are hostile to imperialism, as well as all forces of liberation and socialism in the world, are today standing in one row cohering with the Libyan people's and leadership's steadfastness. All forces of liberation will mobilize all their potentials to confront the dangers and to stop the provocations against the Libyan masses, as well as against all forms of achievement and steadfastness over Arab territory. The spokesman warned the Mubarak regime of the dangers of stupidity. He also warned that if that regime commits such a mistake, the consequencies will be disastrous for it.

UAE Paper: Sudan Mediating Between Libya, Egypt

GF281558 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov. 28 (WAKH) — The Sudanese Government is currently mediating between Libya and Egypt to prevent a deterioration of the situation resulting from the hijacking of the Egyptian plane and its tragic end, UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoting an informed Egyptian source said. The source said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received during a meeting with the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo a report from the Sudanese Government coming from Libya.

Libya has denied in its report responsibility for hijacking the Egyptian plane in Malta and called on Egypt to end the state of alert of its armed forces on the two countries joint border. It has also asked Egypt to refrain from any military operation against the Libyan territories.

USSR Said Mediating on Behalf of Libya

LD021029 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0733 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Dec (KUNA) — In a report published today, the Kuwaiti *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* says that the Soviet ambassador in Cairo has delivered a message to the Egyptian leadership from the Kremlin leaders of the Soviet Union. The paper adds that a responsible source in the Egyptian leadership has revealed the contents of the message in which the Soviet leadership gives assurances that Libya will not carry out any terrorist action aimed at Egypt in the future.

The paper says: In the message Moscow has undertaken to make Libya stop carrying out irresponsible actions and the Soviet Union is keen to restore the strong relations it had with Egypt before the seventies. The paper points out that in the message the Soviet leadership welcomes what was declared by President Mubarak a few days ago when he said: To punish a person does not means punishing a people. The paper says: In their message, the Soviet leaders stress that Libya wishes to reestablish full relations with Egypt within the framework of good-neighborliness and the fraternal relations that bind together the two neighboring countries.

In an unattributed report published today, the Kuwaiti *AL-SIYASAH* says that the meeting which took place between the ambassadors of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in Cairo after the hijacking of the Egyptian plane on 24 November sought to calm the atmosphere between Egypt and Libya in an effort to prevent any military action between the two sides. *AL-SIYASAH* added that it has learned that the two ambassadors told President Mubarak that Libya has informed their respective countries that it had nothing to do with the plane incident, and the Soviet ambassador told President Mubarak that his country does not favor a confrontation between Eastern and Western arms at this stage. [as received]

Further on Aftermath of Egyptair Hijacking

Libyan Border Security Bolstered

AU291642 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Brussels, Nov 29 (AFP) -- Egypt has bolstered security measures at its border with Libya, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said here today.

Speaking to a press conference at the end of a two-davy official visit to Belgium, Mr. 'Abd al-Majid said "We have certain indications of "the responsibility of Libya or a group linked to Libya, for the hijacking."

He said Egypt was trying to obtain more information and had "reinforced security measures" against Libya.

Mr. 'Abd al-Majid said "Egypt is determined to strongly resist all forms of terrorism by every means". It would reject "all forms of blackmail" such as the Egyptair hijacking, he said.

The Egyptian foreign minister also repeated Egypt's regret at the death of 59 people in the storming of the plane.

Malta To Extradite Hijacker

NC291521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi announced today that Egypt is now in touch with the Maltese authorities, and that ways to save the life of the terrorist leader, who is being treated in one of Malta's hospitals are being discussed. This will allow him to be turned over to Egyptian officials for trial in Egypt. The minister added that the Maltese authorities have expressed their readiness to extradite the terrorist.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, Minister Ahmad Rushdi said that new security measures have been taken to safeguard Egyptair planes at airports around the world. The goal is to eliminate terrorism and prevent the hijacking of Egyptian aircraft. The same procedures have been applied to foreign planes that use Egyptian airports. These measures include the protection of passengers and their luggage by using the most modern and advanced surveillance equipment.

The Egyptian interior minister said that ways to combat terrorism in general and to prevent hijackings in particular, as well as the protection of African ports and airports, will be discussed at the first African conference on studies and research to prevent crime, which will open in Cairo tomorrow. We will learn from our experience, and will close any gaps through which weapons or explosives can be delivered to hijackers. He added: Bilateral agreements between Egypt and African countries will be strengthened to include the exchange of information on terrorist operations. He pointed out that a bilateral agreement with Sudan on this issue is now in force.

Minister Ahmad Rushdi concluded his statement by declaring: Security measures at Cairo International Airport are good, and are enough to prevent the hijacking of planes and to keep passengers safe. These measures are being bolstered as part of the continuous development of the most up-to-date security systems.

People's Assembly Statement

NC010605 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Statement read by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub at a People's Assembly session on 30 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the evening of Saturday, 23 November, a criminal terrorist gang hijacked an Egyptair airliner on an Athens-Cairo flight. The gang forced the airliner to change its route and head toward Malta.

Without making any demands, the criminal pirates began killing innocent passengers while the airliner was in midair. Immediately upon landing at Valletta airport, the gang threw some of their victims out of the airliner and prevented anyone from approaching the plane and victims. The gang declared that they

would continue to kill a passenger every hour and then every quarter of an hour if the airliner was not refueled.

Therefore, the pirates' sole demand was that the airliner be refueled so that they could seek refuge in a place where they would receive no punishment. When the Maltese Government was sure that the pirates had killed some of the passengers and that their bullets had damaged the airliner, it refused to refuel the plane.

The People's Assembly has followed all details of this abominable crime and the Egyptian leadership's steps to confront and end it. After having listened to the government's statement and conducted expanded discussions on this issue, the People's Assembly declares:

1. The People's Assembly, which has been shaken by this heinous crime, which claimed the lives of many innocent people, conveys its deep sorrow and sympathy as well as condolences to the families of these martyrs. It implores God Almighty to grant them mercy and to make paradise their abode. The People's Assembly affirms that Egypt will spare no efforts to punish the rest of the criminals.

2. The Egyptian People's Assembly is confident that the Maltese Government will continue to cooperate with Egypt in confronting terrorism by guarding the criminal who is still alive, so that terrorist forces cannot kill him to conceal secrets connected with the crime and, also, so that the perpetrators will not escape just punishment.

3. On behalf of the Egyptian people, the People's Assembly expresses profound thanks and appreciation to the Egyptian shock troops who faced death to save the lives of others. The assembly's thanks and appreciation also go to the crew members who faced the abominable crime with wisdom and self-control.

4. The People's Assembly expresses its support for the political leadership which closely and wisely followed developments. The political leadership had no alternative but to storm the airliner in order to save the innocent hostages from the hands of treason and treachery. Egypt could not have acted differently. Egypt made the decision out of a sense of responsibility toward the innocent people and to punish the criminals.

5. The People's Assembly asserts that Egypt, which has never put up with terrorism in all its history, will never submit to terrorists. It will never make any decision under pressure of terrorism. The People's Assembly asserts that Egypt will spare no efforts to combat and strike at terrorism so that Egypt may remain, as it has always been, a cradle of peace and security. And said: Enter ye Egypt all in safety if it please God. [Koranic verse]

The People's Assembly deems every dirty hand that harms an Egyptian or anyone seeking Egypt's help responsible for its act. And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [Koranic verse]

6. The People's Assembly asserts that this abominable crime, which has shaken the conscience of Egypt and the world, and whose aim is to liquidate the Palestinian cause and block the road to peace, will not dissuade Egypt from defending the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and from continuing the peace process. This heinous crime will remain a mark of disgrace on the foreheads of cowards and a medal on the chests of men. This crime affirms the Egyptian people in their determination to combat terrorism and pursue peace. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Pilot: 2d Hijacker Alive

NC302205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 Nov (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* reports that a second terrorist, one of the hijackers of the Egyptian plane, is still alive and that he is being treated in a Maltese hospital along with terrorist 'Umar al-Marzuqi, the leader of the group.

In its Sunday edition, the paper publishes a statement by Captain Jalal, the pilot of the plane, made upon his return from Malta today. In his statement, the captain says that he has identified the person, whom the Maltese authorities have been unable to identify because he is in shock.

The pilot confirmed that this person is one of the hijackers.

Report Unconfirmed

NC021221 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, Dec 2 (AFP) — Egypt has no official confirmation that Malta is holding a second hijacker of the Egyptair jet seized last week, Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi said here today. He said: "We are following the situation closely, but we are not going to give the details of the hijack we have at present."

Captain Hani Jalal, pilot of the Egyptair 737, said yesterday that he had identified a second suspected hijacker, at present in hospital in Valletta.

(Malta has said that only one hijacker, who held a Tunisian passport in the name of 'Umar al-Marzuqi, had survived after Egyptian commandos stormed the plane last Sunday.)

General Rushdi denied that a unit of Egyptian police had been rushed to Malta to prevent "'Umar al-Marzuqi" from being assassinated.

Capt. Jalal described the second suspect as "a man about 50, with grey hair and light complexion, Greek-looking, or maybe a very white-skinned Arab."

'Sources' on Storming

LD292257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Nov (MENA) — Informed sources, as well as a number of people who were onboard the Egyptian airliner which was hijacked to Malta, have confirmed that the Egyptian commandos who stormed the aircraft were only carrying light weapons. These sources have also stressed to MENA that the

casualties inside the aircraft were caused by the incendiary grenades tossed by the hijackers and that a number of the victims died as a result of the fire inside the aircraft caused by these grenades.

The sources said the Egyptian commandos were extremely careful when they stormed the aircraft and that they only fired a limited number of bullets. They did not use any form of gas as reported by certain tendentious information quarters.

On the other hand, sources linked with the investigations currently under way said that what is being reported by the media on the progress of the investigations into the hijacking of the Egyptian plane is far from the truth, because the secrecy essential to this kind of investigation does not permit any announcing of matters that are the core of the investigation.

The informed sources revealed that a number of Libyans arrived in the Maltese capital, Valletta, before the hijacking of the plane, and they were met by members of the Libyan diplomatic mission there. These sources believe there is a strong possibility that those libyans went to the Maltese capital to contact the hijackers. An informed source declined to comment on this, explaining that the investigation is the responsibility of the Maltese authorities and no conjecture should be made. He urged news agencies to be thorough regarding anything they publish on this issue.

Richard Murphy Arrives in Baghdad on Visit 1 Dec

JN011048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1036 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Dec (INA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, arrived in Baghdad on a short visit within a tour of the region. He was met at the airport by Wisam al-Zihawi, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, and the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad.

Meets With Saddam Husayn

JN011922 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, this evening. Murphy briefed the president on the results of the summit that was held between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and USSR leader Mihail Gorbachev in Geneva.

President Saddam Husayn said Iraq supports the attenuation of international tension and the dialogue for settling complicated international issues which pose a threat to peace and security in the world or in areas of tension. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations and there was an exchange of viewpoints on the state of affairs in the region and the war that Iran insists on prolonging.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the president's secretary, and the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad.

Meets With Tariq 'Aziz

JN012125 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and the situation in the region. Attending the meeting were [name indistinct], the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad, and members of the accompanying delegation.

Leaves Baghdad for Riyadh

JN020729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0709 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 Dec (INA) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy left Baghdad for Riyadh this morning following a brief visit to Baghdad within a tour of the region.

'Arafat Meets Saddam Husayn in Baghdad

JN291750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1646 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad this morning. During the meeting, which lasted nearly 2 hours, the two sides comprehensively reviewed the situation in the Arab region and ways of unifying and bolstering Arab efforts to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation, particularly in light of recent moves aimed against the Palestinian people and their national cause. They also reviewed the situation inside the occupied homeland.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn affirmed Iraq's firm stand in support of our people's struggle under their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO. He also stressed the need to reinforce the steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland until they achieve their national aims, including their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent national state.

The two sides also made a comprehensive review of the Iraq-Iran war. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar affirmed the Palestinian people's strong support for efforts aimed at ending the war. He praised Iraq's positive response to these efforts.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinain side by brothers Abu 'Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad and Jamal al-Surani, PLO Executive Committee members, and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, the PLO representative in Baghdad. The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by brother Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Communiques Issued on Latest War Operations

30 Nov-1 Dec Actions

JN011726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,039 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 December 1985]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With determination and courage a heroic force of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan carried out a daring raid on enemy positions opposite its positions. Our force dealt a lightning blow to enemy remnants, destroying one infantry position and one observation post whose occupants were either killed or wounded. After accomplishing its mission, the force safely and triumphantly returned to its positions, praise be to God.

2. Our brave fighters in the I Army Corps northern sector sighted an enemy group, opened fire on it with all types of weapons, killing two while the rest fled pursued by the shells of our able artillery. Elsewhere in the same sector, five vehicles were hit and their occupants were either killed or wounded.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah, using artillery, tank fire, mortars, and other types of weapons, dealt fierce blows to enemy positions opposite their positions, destroying three infantry positions and one excavator after setting them on fire. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the hit enemy positions.

4. Our heroic fighters in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris pounded enemy positions opposite their positions, destroying one infantry position, one vehicle, and one hovercraft, and setting one ammunition dump on fire.

5. One infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. The forces of the clique of charlatanism and tyranny ruling Iran shelled Al-Qurnah and Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 December 1985

29-30 Nov Actions

JN301714 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,038 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 November 1985]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our units pounded enemy positions and troop concetrations opposite them in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, inflicting losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed one rocket launcher and one infantry position.

2. Using artillery, tanks, and mortars, our forward units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan delivered effective strikes against enemy units and engineering works, scoring direct hits and inflicting large losses. They also destroyed one grader and one infantry position. An ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses.

3. Out of its grudge against Iraq and its people, the criminal enemy forces shelled Al-Faw and Darband-i Khan with long-range artillery.

4. New groups of Iranian servicemen defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 November 1985

28-29 Nov Actions

JN291714 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,037 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Under the historic leadership of President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, the Iraqis are continuing their victories in all walks of life, expressing through their efforts and struggle the creative resources of this nation and its ability to triumph in all fields. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave fighters opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions opposite our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, scoring effective hits. One vehicle was destroyed, killing all its occupants.

2. One infantry position was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah and one machinegun was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. The clique of aggression and charlatanism shelled the Al-Uzayr and Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 November 1985

Natural Gas Agreement Signed With Kuwait

JN280851 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov (INA) — Iraq and Kuwait signed an agreement here today to supply the latter with Iraqi natural gas. It was signed for Iraq by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and for Kuwait by Oil and Industry Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah.

According to the agreement, recently approved by the Iraqi National Assembly, Iraq will provide Kuwait with natural gas in quantities amounting to 400 million cubic feet daily to be used in Kuwaiti industrial installations.

Oil sources described this agreement as a new push toward bolstering bilateral relations — an agreement serving joint interests and guaranteeing the maximum benefit from the available natural wealth. They indicated that the first stage of the project would be accomplished by the middle of next year.

'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and chairman of the Iraqi National Oil Company; the Kuwaiti ambassador in Baghdad; and several oil experts from the two countries attended the signing ceremony.

Trade Minister Returns From London Visit

JN291935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 29 Nov (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned to Baghdad tonight after a visit to Britain during which he led the Iraqi side to the joint Iraqi-British cooperation committee meetings.

Husayn Message on Solidarity Day With Palestinians

JN301314 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has appealed to the international community to add its efforts to our efforts and express its effective political will in order to coordinate the UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question and implement international legitimacy built upon justice and equality with the aim of attaining the legitimate rights and interests of all parties to the conflict. This came in a message from King Husayn to conferees on the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people marked at the United Nations yesterday which was delivered by 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's permanent UN representative.

His majesty said: We hope the international community will not allow the loss of a historic opportunity to bring about a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East. We also hope that efforts and potentials will be concerted to reach this noble objective. His majesty pointed out that the situation in the Middle East is worsening every day because of Israel's continued occupation of the Arab territories for more than 18 years, as well as its measures on the ground aimed at aborting any attempt to exchange land for peace.

Al-Rifa'i, Delegation Return From Cairo

JN271645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and his delegation returned to Amman from Cairo this evening after a visit to Egypt. During the visit the prime minister led the Jordanian side at the meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee that concluded today. The prime minister also met with His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Cooperation Agreement Detailed

JN280745 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 28-29 Nov 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman Wednesday after concluding agreements in Cairo for promoting economic, trade, tourism, and cultural cooperation between Egypt and Jordan. The agreements came during talks by the joint Jordanian- Egyptian Higher Committee cochaired by Mr. Rifa'i and Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi.

The two prime ministers signed the minutes of the committee meetings, which contained several decisions on bolstering cooperation between the two countries in different fields.

In economy and trade the two sides reviewed what has been implemented by earlier agreements and recommendations during the Amman meetings of the committee in April 1985 and agreed to benefit from earlier experiences and decided in this respect:

— To exempt national products, exchanged between the two countries within agreed-on quotas provided for in previous protocols, from import permits or other similar measures which constitute obstacles in the way of exchanging goods.

— To exchange goods according to quotas provided for in protocols between the two countries and the concerned ministers of the two countries will have to agree on the volume of such goods. The Egyptian side agreed on assigning two Egyptian public companies to deal with Jordan for exchanging commodities agreed on in the protocols and to open for the private sector in Egypt to exchange goods outside the framework of the agreed-on quotas.

— To allow the Jordanian Trade Centre in Cairo to sell commodities directly to the private and public sectors in Egypt within the framework of the agreed-on quota and to make similar arrangements for the Egyptian centre in Amman.

— To speed up the issuance of letters of credit to cover the purchase of goods agreed-on earlier in accordance with the seventh and eighth protocols.

— To convene the joint ministerial committee on trade exchange in Amman to sign the ninth trade protocol before the end of this year.

— To exempt the Jordanian Trade Centre in Cairo and the Egyptian Trade Centre in Amman from income tax.

— To take speedy measures to clear national products from Jordan and Egypt through customs and health control, especially those at the Aqaba and Al-Nuwaybi' sea terminals, and the ferry boats carrying the goods to both countries.

— To sign an agreement for establishing a holding company to be known by the name of the Jordanian-Egyptian Company for Investment and Development to be based in Amman before the end of the year.

— To exempt this joint company and its branches and offices in Jordan and Egypt from registration fees and stamps. The two sides agreed that a six-member committee will hold a meeting in Cairo on Dec. 3 to conduct a feasibility study and lay down a statute for establishing a fisheries company as a branch of the holding company.

— To speed up the implementation of a deal for the sales to Egypt of one million tonnes of Jordanian cement in accordance with an accord signed by the ministers of transport in both countries.

— To maintain accounts at the Cairo Bank in Cairo and the Cairo Amman bank in Amman.

In agriculture, both sides agreed to provide each other with a list of trainers and trainees on various agricultural programmes. In land, sea, and air transport, both sides reviewed the traffic operations through the land-sea ferry boat service between the two countries.

Both sides were briefed on a draft agreement signed by the ministers of transport of Iraq, Jordan and Egypt for establishing

a joint company for the transportation of goods and passengers. The company will have a capital of $6 million and will be called the Arab Maritime Bridge Company and will be offered facilities to operate freely between the three countries.

In the field of planning, both sides will exchange expertise and information on development in either countries and agreed that a joint coordination committee convene in January.

In public works, the two sides will study the prospect of establishing a joint contracting company to emanate from the holding company. In telecommunications, they agreed to carry out a second phase of installing and operating a new network between Aqaba and al-Nuwaybi'.

In cultural and educational fields, the committee decided to hold a meeting in Amman in the first half of January 1986 to sign an executive cultural and scientific programme for 1986-1988. Egypt also will study the prospect of accepting more Jordanian students in Egyptian higher institutions.

In tourism, the committee agreed to work out a programme for joint marketing for 1986 and 1987 and to hold a meeting in Amman in January to discuss the procedures. They also agreed to organise joint tourist exhibitions for marketing tourist sites of both countries.

In information, a protocol will be signed in Cairo before the end of this year on cooperation in radio and television transmission.

In the field of labour both sides agreed to exempt the nationals of either country from residence permits.

In supporting the Arab people in the occupied territories, both sides agreed on extending help and support for the Arab inhabitants through a technical committee that would prepare a working paper on marketing West Bank and Gaza products in both countries.

The committee decided to hold its next meeting in Amman in April 1986.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Meetings End
JN291828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee meetings, which lasted 5 days, concluded in Amman the day before yesterday. Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, headed the Palestinian side, while Jordanian Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid headed the Jordanian side. The committee sources said that there are more than 50,000 Palestinian citizens inside the occupied homeland who are unemployed as a result of the economic crisis in these areas. The committee noted the escalation of Zionist measures aimed at Judaizing the occupied Palestinian territories in order to uproot the Palestinian presence.

Prince Hasan Leaves for Netherlands, Luxembourg
JN281254 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman this morning on a brief working visit to the Netherlands and Luxembourg during which he will meet with senior officials of the two countries and hold talks on promoting bilateral relations. Seeing him off were the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, his highness the chief chamberlain, the chief qadi, the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court, and a number of senior officials.

Romanian Minister Signs Protocol, Departs
JN281550 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1456 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Amman, 28 Nov (PETRA) — Ion Constantinescu, minister secretary of state at the Romanian State Planning Committee and head of the Romanian side to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Romanian committee, and the accompanying delegation left Amman at noon today following a 4-day visit to Jordan.

During his visit, the Romanian minister met with a number of officials and reviewed the relations between the two countries and ways to bolster them in all fields, in addition to the possibility of the Romanian Government's contribution to the projects of the forthcoming 5-year development plan. The joint Jordanian-Romanian committee also met during this visit, and the seventh protocol for economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries was signed.

Constantinescu and his delegation visited the Jordanian oil refinery and a number of development projects and became acquainted with a number of Jordanian tourist sites.

8 U.S. Marines Said Wounded in Haifa Blast

NC011220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1140 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The Union of Galilee Christians issued a statement today. The statement says that the martyr 'Abd al-Latif Ahmad group planted explosive devices on dock No 3 at Haifa port in occupied Palestine yesterday. This dock is used by the U.S. 6th Fleet. The explosive devices went off at 1600 yesterday, killing a member of the Mosad and destroying his car. Some eight U.S. Marines were also wounded, including a colonel.

The enemy army cordoned off Haifa port and arrested 15 Jews. It could not arrest any Arabs. The Israeli authorities ban Arabs from entering the port. They even ban Lahd's men from approaching it. The Union of Galilee Christians added in their statement that three members of the Israeli intelligence department were also wounded in the explosion. The statement said that the operation was carried out in response to capitulationist tendencies, and in solidarity with the Palestinian people on the anniversary of partition.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front has issued a statement on the first anniversary of the martyrdom of Major 'Abd al-Latif Ahmad, one of the front's leaders. In its statement, the front lauded the martyr for having established the Galilee resistance squads and the Lebanese national resistance cells. The martyr had blown up a number of enemy intelligence positions and liquidated many Israeli agents.

U.S., French Hostages Moved to New Locations

NC011115 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1018 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] According to some information we have received, Hizballah moved the U.S. hostages to another location after the first was discovered. Some Iranian gunmen working with Hizballah have transferred the French hostages from a house in the Bi'r al-'Abd area to another blonging to one of the chiefs.

Kidnapped French Diplomat in 'Good Health'

NC291004 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] French physician Rida Ra'd, who is of Lebanese origin, has confirmed that the kidnapped French diplomat Marcel Carton is in good health. Dr Ra'd had examined the diplomat where he is being held. Dr Ra'd told reporters today that he is returning to Paris, where he will hold a news conference upon arrival. Dr Ra'd arrived in Beirut on 19 November as an envoy of the French External Relations Ministry.

Amal's Birri Threatens Israeli Settlements

NC021254 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri met with UNIFIL Commander William Callaghan today. They discussed the situation in southern Lebanon in light of Israel's suppressive measures against the inhabitants of the border areas. Birri has declared that he informed Callaghan of the Amal Movement's insistence that UN Security Council Resolution No 425 be implemented through UNIFIL; he said a Lebanese Army force of at least 5,000 men, which is prepared to deploy [in the border region] following Israel's withdrawal, will go there whether Lahd remains or not. Birri also declared that he absolutely rejects any security arrangements that are not based upon Resolution 425, and threatened that he will strike at Israeli settlements if Israel does not withdraw unconditionally by the end of this year.

FRG's Genscher Postpones Visit Due to Security

NC291432 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Lebanese Government has been informed that FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has postponed his scheduled visit to Lebanon until another date because of the unstable security conditions in Beirut. Some sources believe that the visit may take place next spring. It has also been learned that Moellemann, the FRG minister of state for foreign affairs, may visit Lebanon next month during the course of a tour to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Iraq, unless security conditions require this visit likewise be postponed. Genscher's visit to Lebanon was agreed upon during President al-Jumayyil's visit to West Germany.

4 Anti-'Arafat Dissidents 'Executed' Near Sidon

NC271342 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Nov 27 (AFP) — Four people accused of killing four supporters of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat last July were executed this morning near this southern Lebanese city, local correspondents said. The correspondents, quoting police, said the four — three Palestinian women and a Tunisian man — were among 14 people detained in the week following the July 26 murder of four pro-'Arafat PLO activists. They were executed with a single bullet to the head outside the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp southeast of here, and their bodies were covered with blankets and tossed into a vacant building, the correspondents said.

A statement, one copy of which was found nailed to a wall and another left draped over the bodies, said: "The Palestinian revolution has executed the assassins who took part in the murder of four of its activists. This is the punishment of the people, set aside for agents and revisionists."

After their arrest, the four were detained at a prison run by Fatah, the mainstream PLO group controlled by Mr 'Arafat, but the precise location of the jail was not known. Palestinian sources here said the four belonged to an anti-'Arafat dissident movement within Fatah led by Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. The sources said the executions were decided without consulting other Palestinian groups, particularly the Palestinian National Salvation Front, hostile to Mr 'Arafat's leadership, but added that the front was not likely to have opposed such a move.

Richard Murphy Arrives in Damascus, Meets Al-Shar'

JN291849 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, at 1700 this evening. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmad Saqr, director of the U.S. section at the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus. Murphy acquainted the foreign minister with the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit held in Geneva recently.

Murphy arrived in Damascus this morning on a visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Rashid al-Kilani.

Briefs Al-Asad on Summit

JN301227 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, at 1140 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

Murphy briefed the president on the results of summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The talks revolved around the situation in the region.

Conveys Reagan Message

JN301849 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, at 1320 today [as heard]. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', U.S. Ambassador in Damascus William Eagleton, and the delegation accompanying Murphy. Murphy conveyed to the president a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Murphy briefed the president on the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit conference held in Geneva between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Meets With Khaddam

JN301122 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and his accompanying delegation at 0930 today. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

Murphy acquainted the vice president with the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Al-Asad Receives Tunisian Party Delegation

JN281301 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Hedi Baccouche, director of the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party, at 1000 today. The meeting was attended by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Sadiq Fiyali and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Dilali, members of the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party Central Committee; and Mohamed Farid al-Sharif, Tunisian ambassador in Damascus.

Baccouche conveyed to President Al-Asad Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's greetings and good wishes. The president asked him to convey his warm greetings and good wishes to President Bourguiba and the fraternal Tunisian people.

The talks revolved around the situation in the Arab homeland and matters of mutual interest. Baccouche expressed his admiration for Syria's progress and his appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab stands which link Syria's natural role in history with its role today.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN281401 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 28 Nov (SANA) — An agreement for joint cooperation for the next 2 years between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] and the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party [TDSP] was signed here today. The agreement was signed on behalf of the ASBP by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the party's assistant secretary general, and on behalf of the TDSP by Hedi Baccouche, the party's director.

During the meeting, they exchanged cordial speeches regarding the depth of the fraternal ties between the two parties and two countries and ways to promote them in a way serving the struggle of our Arab nation aimed at achieving its objectives. They also completed talks that included exchanging viewpoints between the two parties on various Arab and international issues.

Joint Communique Issued

JN301918 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party have affirmed that a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Middle East issue should be based on a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and on guaranteeing the Palestinian people's national, inalienable rights, particularly their right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state.

A joint communique issued by the two parties at the end of their delegations' talks in Damascus yesterday expressed the two sides' adherence to Arab consensus and their commitment to the resolutions of the Arab summits, particularly the Baghdad and Fes summits. The communique also expressed the two parties' support for proposals on settling the situation in the region

through an international conference under UN auspices which will be attended by all parties concerned, with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Party Delegation Departs

JN291130 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The delegation of the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party led by Hedi Baccouche, the party's director, left Damascus this morning following a visit to Syria which lasted several days. Before departing, Hedi Baccouche made a statement to the SANA correspondent describing his talks with party and state officials as frank and comprehensive. The officials exchanged viewpoints on political issues of mutual concern.

Commentary on U.S. 'Schemes' Against Libya

JN301442 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: It seems that the hands that are working to escalate the situation on the Egyptian-Libyan border in a bid to create tension in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region are still working actively, using all available equipment, tools, and means of psychological warfare, as well as all available capabilities, to escalate tension or more than that in the service of the drawn-up plans. These hands were not satisfied with what they did in Malta and the subsequent transfer of Egyptian forces to Libya's border. They are today bringing up a new subject; namely, Soviet weapons in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The U.S. television network ABC carried a report leaked by U.S. intelligence to the effect that two Soviet ships anchored at the Libyan port of Misratah are unloading sophisticiated antiaircraft SAM's, rocket launchers, and radar equipment. The U.S. intelligence sources were not even satisifed with that but added that these missiles, whose range exceeds 320 km, pose a threat to the U.S. fighter planes that fly over the disputed Gulf of Sidra.

These U.S. reports about Libya remind us of the method the U.S. Administration used to justify the plotting, subversion, and preparation for aggression against the regime which the people chose in Nicaragua and which put an end to the U.S. imperialist domination of Nicaragua. They also remind us of the campaign of lies which the U.S. sources launched against the national rule in Grenada in order to justify the well-known invasion operation which did not add any honor or glory to the history of the Army.

However, the Middle East is not a Grenada and the fire that exists under the ashes may burn the fingers and hands of those who want to play with it and utilize it in their interest. Playing with fire near a powderkeg is not like fun at the seashore. Moreover, the attempt to isolate a region in which the interests of various countries intermingle is an adventure of evil consequences. Those drawing up hostile schemes in the imperialist capitals had better remember that the age in which governments fell upon a word, signal, or stand by one of the imperialist capitals has passed away and that imperialism is no longer the only power in this world which decides the destinies of peoples or the course of their development.

Whether the Libyan Jamahiriyah should receive or not receive defensive weapons is up to Libya itself. A defensive weapon does not threaten anyone. No one feels that such a weapon is dangerous except those who are preparing for or mediating on aggressing. Moreover, if Libya wants to defend its airspace, why should the United States be afraid of that if it does not intend to committ aggression? Why does the United States feel that the presence of antiaircraft missiles in Libya poses a threat to its aircraft? And what are U.S. warplanes doing near Libyan airspace and shores? By what right does the United States want to impose its control on waters and skies located thousands of kilometers away from the United States?

The story of the wolf and lamb is well known, but it should be known that the wolf and lamb are not alone in the jungle, that today's world is not a jungle, and that the law of the jungle is not the prevalent law. If the imperialist circles are planning to push the Arab army of Egypt to commit aggression against the fraternal Arab country of Libya, it seems that the planners are ignorant of the region and the true feelings of the people and army in Egypt, as well as the feelings of the entire Arab masses.

The enemy of Egypt and all the Arabs is the racist Zionist entity occupying Arab territory, confiscating Arab rights, and seeking to establish its empire from the Nile to the Euphrates, and it is not Libya. Anyone who tries to fabricate an inter-Arab conflict in order to cover up the fateful conflict with Israel and imperialism will inevitably reap abject failure.

Prime Minister Visits Iran, Holds Talks

For reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasmto Iran, including his 1 December arrival and talks with Iranian officials, see the Iran section of the 1 December *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Peres Statement to Cabinet on Pollard Case
TA011510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the Cabinet, read by Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin, outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] In the Cabinet session today, the prime minister delivered the following statement regarding the espionage affair: The Israeli Government is determined not to spare any efforts to thoroughly probe the case and expose all the facts down to the last detail, regardless of where this probe leads. The entire probe has not yet been completed and, consequently, the Israeli Government does not yet possess all the facts. However, the probe continues at a strenuous pace.

The Israeli Government promises the U.S. Government that in the wake of this probe, and to the extent that the suspicions are definitely confirmed, conclusions will be drawn regarding those responsible, the unit involved in this action will be totally and permanently dismantled, and the necessary organizational steps will be taken to ensure that such actions do not recur.

Our relations with the United States are based on a steadfast foundation of deep friendship, closeness, and mutual confidence. Spying against the United States absolutely contradicts our policy. Activities of this type, to the extent that they took place, were wrong and the Israeli Government apologizes for them.

At this stage, we have nothing else to add on this issue.

[Question by Jerusalem Domestic Service political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer] Mr Beilin, have the remarks you have just made also been conveyed to the U.S. Administration and are they the results of these contacts? Do both countries thus see the affair as over and done with?

[Beilin] To my regret, I cannot answer any questions. I have just delivered the prime minister's statement at the Cabinet session.

Statement U.S.-Israeli Effort
TA011813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer from the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Excerpt] The Israeli and U.S. Governments this evening are dedicating real efforts to terminate the affair overshadowing relations between the two countries. The communique delivered by the prime minister to the Cabinet, which was later read by Cabinet Secretary Dr Beilin, is one of the results of a series of decisions made in the wake of consultations and contacts between leaders of the U.S. Administration and policymakers in Jerusalem, contacts which peaked over the weekend.

Both capitals hope that this communique will help relieve tension between the two countries. The communique was relayed to the leaders of the U.S. Administration through U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering. The senior ministers, Yitzhaq Shamir and Yitzhaq Rabin, and directors of the so-called intelligence community helped in the wording of the communique.

Israel complied with some of the U.S. demands: It apologized publicly, it promised that such events would not recur and, what is more important, Israel publicly admitted to the existence of a unit responsible for espionage activities in the United States and promised that this unit would be eliminated. Hence, at least for the time being, this is a case in which units, rather than heads, will roll.

The prime minister held several consultations on this issue today. At this time, the prime minister is meeting the committee of daily newspaper editors in his office to brief them on the evolution of the affair. His purpose is to try to persuade the media representatives to proceed with restraint as far as reports on the issue are concerned.

It should also be noted that the Inner Cabinet members were briefed on the full details as early as last Thursday. In that meeting, the plan of action and the government's reaction were agreed upon. A glimpse of what has been happening behind the surface could be gathered from the prime minister's remarks to Minister Moshe Arens in the Cabinet session, which had been scheduled to approve the departure of a delegation of ministerial directors to Cairo to discuss issues pertaining to Tabah. Mr Peres attacked Minister Arens for having voiced his dismay about the espionage affair. You should be the last one to talk so sharply about it; after all these things happened during your term as defense minister, the prime minister said, but would not elaborate.

U.S. Demands To Be Met
TA011950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Report by political correspondent Yoram Ronen in the studio — live]

[Text] The decision to issue the communique on the Pollard affair was adopted this morning by the prime minister, the defense minister, and the foreign minister. The prime minister read the communique to the ministers at the Cabinet session but did not elaborate about it. Over the weekend, it was increasingly felt in Jerusalem that the silence over the Pollard affair must be broken in order to curb the deterioration in Israeli-U.S. relations. In the continuous contacts between Jerusalem and Washington in the last few days the Americans were told about the intention to disband the unit that was involved in the affair.

It seems that in the context of these contacts, President Reagan's aides also agreed not to have the President make any mention of the affair in his radio broadcast yesterday. In addition to the apology and the pledge that such acts will not recur, the Americans also demand to have the stolen documents returned and to question the diplomats involved in the case. It seems that also on this point Israel will be forthcoming: The documents will be transferred and U.S. Justice Department officials will be

allowed to talk to the Israeli diplomats whose immunity will not be impaired.

Reports in the U.S. press have been reporting that the unit involved in the affair is the Scientific Relations Unit at the Defense Ministry. This unit has in the last few years been headed by Rafi Eytan, who was adviser to the prime minister on terrorist affairs during Begin's and Shamir's terms in office.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes that in the wake of the publication of this communique tempers will calm down in Washington and it will be possible to start restoring Israeli-U.S. relations, which have been seriously affected in the last 2 weeks.

Peres Talks to Shultz, Believes Affair Clarified

TA020828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Early this morning the prime minister spent about 30 minutes speaking with the U.S. secretary of state. In a report to members of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations who were meeting in Jerusalem, Mr Peres said that Shultz had called him from California and praised him for the Cabinet communique. The prime minister believes that this matter has been completely clarified between the two countries and is no longer a problem in bilateral relations.

On another matter, the prime minister repeated that the Soviet Union will only take part in an international conference on the Middle East if it renews diplomatic relations with Israel. However, he does not expect the relations to be renewed and the conference to be convened. Mr Peres also said that one can count on the Washington administration to help the Jews emigrate from the Soviet Union.

In reply to a question, he proposed that Israel impose a 10-year moratorium on discussions of the who-is-a-Jew issue and the relations between the different Jewish movements.

Peres Remarks Further

TA020925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that the spy affair in the United States was a regrettable incident and completely contradicts Israel's position. A mistake was made and we apologize unconditionally for it. Mr Peres emphasized that the affair was a test of the strength of relations with the United States. We have passed it and the misunderstandings have been eliminated. Pollard's acts of espionage, he commented, were not a Jewish or national matter, but one of personal interest. Israel will permit the United States to reach its own justice in the matter and will not sabotage the investigation.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the prime minister was speaking in Jerusalem to members of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations.

Regarding contacts with Jordan, he said that Israel was awaiting a reply from the United States, which is to report from Jordan on whether the PLO is prepared to stop terrorism, accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and participate in direct negotiations with Israel.

Accusations, Deliberations Before Peres Statement

FBI Allegedly Inflates Case

TA290944 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel will permit the judicial authorities in the United States to meet with the two diplomats who left Washington after the exposure of the spy Jonathan Pollard, on condition that this will be a "conversation," not an "interrogation." This was agreed on at the conclusion of a special Inner Cabinet meeting yesterday and consultations at the most senior levels in Jerusalem. The preferred trend is that the meeting should be held in Israel, not on U.S. soil.

In these consultations it was agreed to accelerate the cooperation with the United States in order to avoid any possibility of a rift in relations with Washington. At the same time, it has been emphasized that "Israel will work cautiously and thoroughly, without damaging its vital interests." Against this background, there is great dissatisfaction in Jerusalem with the U.S. demand that the documents Pollard passed on to Israel be returned. "There is no precedent for this between friendly countries," a senior source who took part in the deliberations told *DAVAR*.

Today and over the weekend further explanations about the affair will be given to Washington, with the aim of leading to its rapid conclusion. From reports that have come in from the Israeli Embassy in Washington, it emerges that the U.S. Administration "is losing its patience over what appears to be Israeli red tape in dealing with the affair." The talk between Israeli Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne and U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost was particularly tough. The U.S. official was angry about the fact that the two diplomats, Ilan Ravid and Yosi Yagur, whose names are connected with the affair, were recalled to Israel. He accused Israel of acting in contravention to the Israeli promise to cooperate with the United States. Ambassador Rosenne explained that he did not know about their trip. (A senior Jerusalem official said yesterday on this matter that "diplomats are people with very high mobility.") The United States is demanding that Israel, in addition to giving it the chance to interrogate them, should also hand over the documents and supply all the explanations about the matter.

Last night Prime Minister Shim'on Peres refused to comment on the espionage affair and, on the "New Evening" program on television, he only said that we must work cautiously and thoroughly. The prime minister, foreign minister, and defense minister are working in full coordination on the affair and it has been reported that the Inner Cabinet ministers also fully support the steps they are taking. The prime minister may have sent a personal letter to President Reagan in which he explains Israel's

position and guarantees that similar incidents will not recur. It was impossible to obtain confirmation of this report.

Senior sources in Israel are accusing the FBI of being interested in "inflating" the espionage affair and of working with great vigor, "beyond what could have been expected between two allied countries."

According to information that has reached Jerusalem, FBI agents may have staged the show of capturing Jonathan Pollard at the gates of the Israeli Embassy in Washington. According to this information, the suspect was captured by the agents some time before he was "captured" at the Embassy gates. During his interrogation it became clear to his interrogators that apart from documents that were found in his possession and his admission that he had spied for Israel, they had no other definite proof of his links with Israel. Accordingly, in order to obtain helpful evidence they persuaded him to telephone the embassy. Afterward, while he was under constant surveillance, they forced him to appear in the embassy building and, as it were, request political asylum.

All these moves were made in full view of the FBI agents, including the stage of "catching him in the act," after Pollard's request for asylum had been turned down and he was expelled from the building. According to the sources, the demand for the return of the document Pollard handed over also reinforces the belief that the FBI did not have clear evidence linking Israel with the affair.

The sources pointed out that in the past, when cases of spying against Israel by the United States were exposed, as was reported yesterday in *DAVAR*, Israel agreed to silence the affair, not to conduct a public squabble, and certainly not to "fabricate" further evidence against those caught.

Case Not 'One-Way Street'

TA010642 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Dec 1985 p 1

[By Hirsh Goodman, post defense correspondent]

[Text] Israeli officials dealing with the Pollard spy affair and its implications are becoming increasingly convinced that Israel has less to apologize for than was originally assessed.

Pollard's reports, according to foreign sources, included data on relations with nations with which this country does not have formal ties, particularly Taiwan, China and certain Arab states. The reports also contained detailed information on the capabilities of Soviet weapons systems in use with Arab armies. This information, Israeli officials claim, should have been transmitted to Israel through formal intelligence channels, given the amount of similar information Israel has made, and continues to make, available to the American military.

Prime Minister Peres, Defense Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Shamir, who are handling Israel's reaction to the affair, have become convinced that the issue is not as "potentially catastrophic" as when first details became known, and that "the Americans have less reason than originally believed to be indignant," *THE POST* was told.

"We may technically have spied on them, but Pollard's material makes it blatantly clear that it was not a one-way street," the source said.

The Americans have confirmed that U.S. Ambassador in Israel Thomas Pickering has received some preliminary Israeli conclusions related to the Pollard case, but they have insisted that the information released so far has been inadequate.

Later this week it is expected that Israel will announce a willingness to cooperate with the Americans and that disciplinary action has been initiated against low-level officials responsible for the affair. The cooperation, however, will not include a full turn-over of documents or a willingness to allow all Israeli officials involved to be questioned by the FBI or any other American body.

Senior Israeli officials last night also refused to accept the American contention that Pollard was used to spy on America, in the conventional sense. He was not providing information, they claim, that could compromise American security, or that pertained to American security.

According to the *LOS ANGELES TIMES* the unit charged with operating Pollard is in the Defense Ministry and directly responsible to Rabin.

Meetings With Pollard 'Nonsense'

TA011128 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Dec 85 p 3

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] "All the reports that Prime Minister Peres or one of his aides met Pollard during Peres' visit in the United States are utter nonsense and completely baseless." This was said by Uri Savir, media adviser to the prime minister, yesterday.

Asked whether Pollard was invited to the reception by the Israeli Embassy in Washington during Peres' visit, Savir said: "We know nothing about this."

Government sources yesterday said Israel has not decided yet whether to permit U.S. officials to interrogate or to interview the Israeli diplomats who were recalled from the United States last week. Foreign Ministry people stress that this demand is "unprecedented."

There is opposition among personnel dealing with this affair to the U.S. demand that the documents be returned. A political source said that the highest level has indeed reached a decision to cooperate with the United States as much as possible in the investigation, but giving the documents back might help incriminate Pollard in court.

Sources in Jerusalem yesterday expressed satisfaction over the fact that President Reagan did not mention Israel in his radio speech dealing with espionage. On the other hand there is anger over remarks made by the State Department spokesman, who

according to Jerusalem sources exacerbates the tension instead of helping to reduce it.

Hanan Bar-On, the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, and (Robi Sabel), the Foreign Ministry legal adviser, are currently in Washington where they are holding talks on issues unrelated to the spy affair. However, Jerusalem sources assess that this issue will also be raised in their talks.

The Prime Minister's Office yesterday refused to confirm the information published in *THE NEW YORK TIMES* regarding an interim report on the investigation which has already been given to Ambassador Pickering. Jerusalem sources believes this information was given to *THE NEW YORK TIMES* and the ABC network in the framework of the information campaign.

Two messages sent by Prime Minister Peres to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz last week do not mention the Pollard affair. The two messages express appreciation for the hospitality given to Peres last month and appreciation to President Reagan in connection with the summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev.

Source: No One Person Reponsible

TA011146 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
1 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Report by 'Oded Granot and unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres, Foreign Minister Shamir, and Defense Minister Rabin are inclined to dismiss the spy affair in Washington. A source who is close to one of the three told *MA'ARIV*: "We have already decided that there will be no beheadings."

Other sources who are informed of the investigation being conducted in several ministries and outside of them confirm that the picture which emerges is one of disorder and a lack of procedures for detailed briefing and updating. The government knows which department was responsible for the blunder in Washington, but there is no proof of negligence or deviation from procedures here.

The same sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, added that historical blunders have been committed and that the department in question acted in accordance with established traditions, even though there is very little in the way of records and minutes documenting the decisions of the political elements who approved this department's methods of operation. One of the sources said: "The truth is that nobody is responsible. It is possible to demand ministerial responsibility from several people, but this demand would be unrealistic. If there are people who are guilty in this regard, they have long ago left the government. At the lower level of responsibility it is also impossible to say that someone is at fault. This is a situation in which there is guilt, but no guilty people."

Peres, Shamir, and Rabin are confused about what steps can be taken. They understand that something must be done in order to calm down the United States in general, and U.S. public opinion in particular, but no one is willing to shoulder the responsibility and the guilt and resign, according to the sources. On the other hand, the three do not feel they can dismiss someone when they are not even sure that someone, or several people, are guilty.

On top of this there is a political complication: Due to the abundance of factions in the government and in the two large parties, almost every high-level official has a powerful political patron. If this patron opposes the dismissal of the official under his protection, or even his voluntary resignation, there is almost no way to deal with those apparently guilty without risking an internal political storm, according to a high-level party source. Apparently Peres, Rabin, and Shamir prefer to risk a conflict with the United States than risk a conflict with Israeli politicians.

'Senior Source' on U.S. Spy Activity in Israel

TA291045 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
29 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Report by Gil Qeysari]

[Text] "The Americans are conducting espionage activity in Israel, which by comparison makes the Pollard affair look like child's play," a senior source has said, emphasizing that the U.S. activity, some of which is conducted overtly, covers almost all fields, including science, politics, and security.

The source, who wanted to react to the great scream sent up as a result of the Pollard affair, commented that, to tell the truth, the leaders of both the United States and Israel, as well as other friendly countries, know that the collection of material among each other has always been carried on. The source quoted former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who reacted to reports about Israeli intelligence activity in the United States, and his reaction was also publicized in the media in August 1978, saying that "there is nothing unusual in this. Every country maintains intelligence activity in other countries in one way or another." (The U.S. Embassy's reaction could not be obtained because the embassy was closed yesterday because of a national holiday.)

As for the intelligence activity of Americans in Israel, the source disclosed that security elements in Israel are aware of the problem, but cannot prevent it, mainly for political considerations. The source explained: "Of the three main functions of intelligence work, collection, analysis, and preventive measures, we are not succeeding in the prevention stage, mainly because of the special, friendly relations with the United States. For example, we know in advance that U.S. diplomats quite often request IDF permission and escorts for trips and tours, sometimes with the accompaniment of their families, in zones that are closed off because military exercises are being held there, such as, for instance, on the Golan Heights. The permits are almost always given to them and it is clear to us that, despite the escorts, they do all they can, including photographs, family ones as it were, to collect information that is of interest to them. Officially, when there are military exercises or demonstrations, the U.S. military attache's office asks to attend as an observer, even when it is a matter of classified material, and it is not always possible to refuse."

The source also said that it was an open secret that all of Israel, including military movements and even radio and telephone calls, is completely open to the sophisticated electronic surveillance system the Americans are using in the area. "Almost every day they listen in using the intelligence aircraft AWACS while they are flying in Cypriot airspace. The electronic espionage measures currently in use by the Americans are perfected to such an extent that almost all our secrets are open to them."

At one time the media reported that in October 1979 the CIA sent a cable to various U.S. Embassies in the Middle East and Europe, as well as to U.S. Navy ships. The cable dealt with the development of the Merkava tank (which was called Chariot in the cable). The cable was headed: "Classified. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). Israel: A Modern Tank."

The Americans have an active tool in the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem, which only deals with inhabitants of the territories. This is a focal point for the collection of much information, and several years ago one of the Knesset members discovered that Major General Dani Mat, who was then coordinator of activities in the territories, in his testimony to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, said that U.S. Consul Grove was interfering in matters of the territories. The matter was hushed up without the Americans giving an explanation of the permanent presence, several times a week, of Grove's car at the homes of several of the most extreme of the leaders of the residents of the territories, while he was not maintaining contacts with moderate leaders. U.S. diplomats, who are trained in the Tel Aviv Embassy, also take frequent trips to the territories and meet with the inhabitants. At one time the former Prime Minister Menahem Begin complained to Ambassador Samuel Lewis about the activities of various U.S. organizations in Israel, which brought about a certain lull in this activity.

However, to be quite honest, the U.S. Embassy has no need to go so far in order to collect information first hand, since senior figures and elected representatives of the Israeli public hold permanent meetings with U.S. representatives and, in the course of social events and routine conversations, deep secrets are let out. The U.S. Embassy developed this system, and about 2 years ago recruited one of the senior journalists who had been dealing with the political field in one of the morning papers for a full-time job with a fat salary. It was officially explained that he was employed by the embassy's press and information department and was also reporting on "moods in the public and political circles in Israel." However, it was learned that in at least one of the incidents, that journalist carried out a debriefing after having introduced himself as a journalist, not as an embassy employee, about the activity of Israelis abroad in the field of arms and military equipment deals with Third World countries.

It was also learned that about 6 months ago criticism was made to the prime minister about constant leaks by ministers and Knesset members to members of the U.S. diplomatic corps. The prime minister reacted with helplessness. This involves people from both the right and the left.

Iser Har'el, who was once the Mosad chief, once said about U.S. intelligence activity: "The CIA is involved in daily collectionof intelligence, very widescale in its scope, about its allies. A CIA document just now exposed points to Israel's guilt, as though it were dealing in espionage against the Americans, but, to tell the truth, it is absolutely clear that the CIA is the one that is involved in spying on its allies."

During the first years of the existence of the state, there were relations based on suspicion between Israel and the United States. After the "big blunder" an agreement was achieved between the two countries, not to carry out spying activities on each other's soil. Nevertheless, even after this agreement U.S. intelligence worked against Israel. As proof of this, note the following examples: the discovery of the nuclear reactor in Dimona made by a U.S. U-2 intelligence plane; and the attack by Israeli Air Force planes against the U.S. intelligence ship *Liberty*, at the peak of the 6-Day War, which exposed the Americans' sophisticated intelligence activity against Israel.

In addition to the overt information which flows into the U.S. intelligence community about what is occurring in Israel, the Americans take care to use other measures to cover up the information they have about Israel. Thus, for example, a man taking a walk along the Tel Aviv coast can see, on the roof of the U.S. Embassy on Hayarqon Street, a sophisticated battery of antennae which are not intended just to pass on political messages. A large section of the antennae are covered with grey plastic. The Americans also have an intelligence agency, the National Security Agency, which is even larger than the CIA and whose main work involves decoding and reading messages by both hostile and friendly countries.

During the 1960's, when the Americans wanted to know whether there was an alert in the IDF following various events, it was a popular show to see U.S. Embassy cars parked at the entrance to standing army personnel quarters, such as Zahala or Neve Magen, in order to see whether the senior officers had returned home.

Since the interim agreement and the peace agreement with Egypt were signed, a unit of the Multinational Force and Observers, mainly composed of U.S. technicians and experts, has been stationed in the Sinai. The sophisticated equipment at their disposal allows them to supervise not only violations of the agreement, but even to send out feelers to fields that do not necessarily appear in the description of the overt duties of the multinational force.

U.S. Intelligence Allegedly Behind Pollard Publicity

TA011345 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Israeli intelligence sources have expressed their belief that the weekend wave of publicity in the U.S. media on the Pollard affair was ordered by the U.S. intelligence services. They claim that the leaks from them will continue and present the top Israeli political echelons and intelligence services in a negative light. Beyond the desire to completely unravel the affair and get to the bottom of things, which is shared with the senior political levels in the United States, the U.S. intelligence services are also

motivated by the need to elevate their prestige, which has suffered greatly recently.

It appears that the timing of the exposure last week of two other spies in the United States besides Pollard is also connected to the media offensive conducted by the U.S. intelligence services in a bid to show progress in their professional activity. The return to the Soviet Union of KGB man Yurchenko has placed the CIA in a tight spot and has attracted bitter attacks by Congress both against the CIA and against other U.S. intelligence services.

The intelligence sources believe, therefore, that the policy of lowered profile adopted by the Israeli Government has shown itself to be wrong. The fact that the Cabinet issued only one communique about the affair, and that that communique expressed shock over the actual deed but not a word of explanation, has caused Israel to be portrayed in the United States as trying to shirk its responsibility. This has further triggered bitter criticism of Israel in the U.S. media.

It looks as though Israel has misassessed the distress of the U.S. intelligence services, which has resulted in making it to the interest of these services to prevent this affair from simply fading away.

POST Analyzes Handling of Pollard Affair

TA020707 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Israel's public apology to the U.S. over the Pollard affair yesterday afternoon and Washington's reaction were all part of a scenario closely worked out between the two governments to end the affair as quickly as possible.

Since Pollard's arrest outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington some 10 days ago, Israel and the U.S. have consulted on how to end the imbroglio to the satisfaction of both parties.

The essential elements of the solution are: a formal Israel apology; an Israeli re-affirmation of accepted practice not to spy on American soil; disciplinary measures, if necessary, against lower-level participants in the affair; the closing of the intelligence unit that foreign sources say was operated by the Defence Ministry and headed by former Mosad operation chief Refa'el Eytan, and Israeli agreement to allow the head of the unit to be questioned by American counter-espionage authorities.

The formula was agreed on by the Americans and represents the consensus of Peres, Defence Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Shamir, as well as the heads of the Israeli security apparatus.

Israeli officials close to the affair questioned by *THE JERUSALEM POST* have denied that they have been tardy in dealing with the issue and thus exacerbated the damage caused with the initial allegation that Pollard has been employed by Israel as a spy. They claim that Israel responded immediately but that, by nature of the issue, these contacts were secret.

As long ago as last Wednesday, *THE POST* was told, Israel offered the Americans the opportunity to question the head of the intelligence unit in question, and that despite this offer, the focus of press and State Department criticism against Israel was on that issue. Last night, however, they were convinced that the affair was over and expressed optimism that it would soon drop from the headlines and public consciousness — though "Israel's opponents will undoubtedly use every opportunity to bring it up," according to one senior official.

He went on to say that "after all, the Pollard affair has not only shown that Israel spied on the U.S., but also that for years the U.S. spied on Israel." It is in the immediate interests of both countries, especially given the major diplomatic goals they have in the region for the immediate future, he said, "to close this issue as quickly as possible, and with as little permanent damage to Israeli-American relations as possible."

Diplomatic sources last night told *THE POST* that the U.S. Administration had another motive for expressing satisfaction with the formula reached yesterday — a desire to protect Shim'on Peres's national unity government from possible scandal and new elections at all costs. They particularly wanted to avoid a rift between Peres and Rabin (who, if foreign press reports are correct, held ministerial responsibility for the unit), which the Americans believe would have been disastrous for the Labour Party.

To underline his support of Rabin, Prime Minister Peres last night formally and unconditionally accepted "ministerial responsibility" though the unit was not under his personal jurisdiction and though the relationship with Pollard did not start during the tenure of the national unity government.

"The goal," an aide to the prime minister told *THE POST*, "is not to settle accounts, but to end this thing once and for all. It was a terrible error of judgment, but basically an isolated incident that should not be allowed to cause strategic damage."

Notwithstanding the ostensible solution reached last night, however, damage in the relations between the two countries has been caused, and Israel's intelligence community has been exposed as amateurish. Lingering questions also remain as to the apparent lack of ministerial control over intelligence agencies, and as to why allies spy on each other, especially in areas where they are supposed to be sharing information.

1 Dec Press Comments on Case

TA010659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 1 Dec 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *HA'ARETZ* says that the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister must behave in such a way as to make it easier for pro-Israeli elements in Washington, and especially the President and the secretary of state, to lower the profile of the Pollard affair. The three Israeli leaders also have another duty to the Israeli public: From what we now know, it appears that some kind of intelligence organization has been

created outside the framework of the official intelligence community, an organization that operated on its own without supervision by the top political echelon. This wild growth must be uprooted, and even though we must not encourage timidity among the operational echelon, the Pollard affair proves to what an extent self assurance can be dangerous.

DAVAR writes that we must prevent negative consequences for U.S. Jewry and for relations between U.S. Jewry and Israel as a result of the Pollard affair. It looks as though the damage in these two areas can be minimized if the government behaves wisely and quickly. Even if anti-Semitism has not completely ended, the status of U.S. Jewry is strong at present; its relations with Israel are well understood; and Israel, even after having offended the United States, will remain a firm democratic ally of the United States. We must not exaggerate the talk of increased fears of double loyalty. The damage to relations between Israel and U.S. Jewry can also be avoided if the lessons from the affair are learned and these things are not treated lightly in the future.

HATZOFE says that with all our desire to understand the U.S. sensitivity over the Pollard affair, we must ask them to lower the tone and not blow this affair out of proportion because it is the result of a series of mistakes and mishaps, and we must do so particularly because of the good relations between the two countries. A declaration on the part of the Israeli Government that it is willing to pass to the United States secret documents it received from Pollard — if it has received such documents — should put an end to the argument. The two sides must allow the investigators, both in Jerusalem and Washington, to work quietly and without any diplomatic crises.

HAMODI'A writes that we must repress our anger and take steps to curb the other side's anger in the Pollard affair, and no price is too great for this, even if it means a loss of prestige. Time will heal the wounds.

Inner Cabinet Approves Tabah Delegation Departure

TA010815 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0753 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The Inner Cabinet this morning approved the departure of the delegation of directors general to Cairo. According to Foreign Minister Shamir's demand, it was agreed that the Israeli delegation will discuss all the problems affecting bilateral relations, rather than the Tabah dispute alone. The delegation will also demand to receive the report on the investigation into the Ra's al-Burqa' murders. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the delegation will leave for Cairo tomorrow evening and return during the weekend.

Topics for Discussion Noted

TA011340 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] During its visit in Egypt, the delegation of ministerial directors to the Tabah talks will also discuss the possibility of preparing the letter of arbitration and the proposal to settle the dispute through conciliation. The delegation will also discuss all the other issues pending between the two countries, including the normalization agreements and the possible return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The delegation will apparently depart for Cairo on Wednesday and will stay there until the end of the week. This morning, the Inner Cabinet approved the departure of the delegation for Egypt.

Peres Rebukes Arens for Remarks Made in U.S.

TA011740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister today sharply rebuked Minister Moshe Arens for telling the U.S. secretary of state that Peres' remarks about an international conference on the Middle East had not been agreed upon by the government and that such a conference would endanger Israel. In the Cabinet session today, Mr Peres described Mr Arens' remarks as scandalous.

Our political correspondent reports that the prime minister noted the seriousness with which he views the fact that a minister without portfolio made such unfounded statements to Secretary Shultz while being overseas. The prime minister emphasized that his statements about an international conference are based on the Knesset's resolutions. He also sharply criticized the remarks made by Minister Arens in a television interview upon his return to Israel regarding the espionage affair.

Defense Director General to U.S. for Talks

TA010950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Menahem Meron, director general of the Defense Ministry, will depart for the United States today for talks in the framework of strategic dialogue. The talks were scheduled before the uncovering of the Pollard spy affair. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the director general will meet high-level officials in the Defense Department. The last meeting in the framework of the strategic dialogue was half a year ago.

ASL Kills Two Terrorists on Security Zone Border

TA291726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] this afternoon killed two terrorists on the border of the security zone. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that terrorists lying in ambush attacked an ASL patrol with an RPG and automatic fire. The patrol returned the fire, set out in pursuit of the assailants, and killed two terrorists. They were found in the possession of sabotage materiel.

'Large Scale' IDF Exercise Under Way 2 Dec

TA020757 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Dec 85 p 2

[Excerpt] The IDF is currently holding a large-scale exercise involving tanks, artillery pieces and armoured personnel carriers. The maneuvers involve the closure of certain roads in the Negev to civilian traffic today and tomorrow.

The exercise, which includes all branches, has necessitated the calling up of reservists. The exercise is intended to test theories regarding the use of combined forces and to practise the lessons learned during the Lebanese war.

Army spokesmen said yesterday that despite budgetary restrictions, the IDF will continue to train its forces as necessary, noting that prior to the large-scale maneuver each individual unit underwent training.

Woman Shot During Egyptair Hijack on Malta Dies

AU011830 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 01 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Valletta, Dec 1 (AFP) — A young Israeli woman shot and wounded during the hijack of the Egypt-Air Boeing last weekend died in hospital here today, reliable sources said.

The death of Nitzan Mendelson, aged about 20, raised to 61 the number of persons who perished in the hijack, most of them during the storming of the plane here by Egyptian commandos last Sunday.

ALGERIA

Soviet Military Delegation Arrives 1 Dec

LD011726 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] At the invitation of the General Staff Command of the Algerian People's Army, a Soviet military delegation arrived in Algiers this afternoon on an official visit that will last several days.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Algiers 30 November

LD301748 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Yasir 'Arafat [Abu Ammar], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Algiers this morning. He was accompanied by brothers Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee; Nabil 'Amr and Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, members of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. Brother leader Abu Ammar will have talks during his stay in Algiers with a number of senior Algerian officials.

Messaadia Receives

LD010304 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and officer in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, received PLO Executice Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat this evening. They reviewed a number of issues during the meeting, foremost of which were the new developments in the Arab area in general, and in the Palestinian arena in particular.

LIBYA

Poland's Jaruzelski Arrives 30 November

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives

LD301436 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State in the People's Republic of Poland, arrived this morning in Tripoli for a visit. A big welcome was accorded the guest at Tripoli International Airport where the brother leader of the revolution led those who welcomed him, including Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, members of the Polish Embassy in Libya, the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Jamahiriyah and the Polish community in Libya.

Army Gen Jaruzelski made a statement to JANA in which he said: This is the third time that I have had the opportunity to stay on hospitable Libyan soil and I am sincerely happy, at the invitation of our friend the leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to pay a visit to the Jamahiriyah whose struggle is symbolized by the shaykh of the martyrs, 'Umar al-Mukhtar, and whose present day is symbolized by mighty revolutionary achievements.

He added that Poland and Libya stand in the same trench against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and are brought together by a joint struggle for the establishment of just and equitable relations (?toward firm peace). He said that contacts at the highest levels constitute an important element in the relations of friendship between the Jamahiriyah and Poland. He said: We remember and are proud in particular of the fruitful visit by the leader of the revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to Poland in 1982. He added: We highly appreciate your great civil achievements which have transformed Libya into a modern state which is now going through the stage of great social, cultural, industrial, agricultural, and scientific achievements and which enjoys the respect of the forces of progress and that of many peoples of the world. He announced in his statement that Poland strongly supports the struggle of the Arab nation and the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their freedom and the establishment of their own state. He ended his statement by saying there are many possibilities for a substantial widening of cooperation between our two countries and this will be one of the topics of our talks in the Jamahiriyah during this visit.

A meeting was held at noon today between the brother leader of the revolution and Army General Jaruzelski. This meeting, which was held at the guest residence, was attended by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Armed Forces, Maj al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, and the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau; and on the Polish side by Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, and the ambassador of Poland to the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi-Jaruzelski Talks Begin

LD302341 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The Libyan Arab-Polish talks began this evening in Tripoli. They were attended by the brother leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

At the beginning of the session, the brother leader of the revolution welcomed Army Gen Jaruzelski and the delegation accompanying him by saying: We express our gratitude for this visit which we hope will advance bilateral relations. We also express the thanks of the Libyan people for the cooperation with their Polish friends. He lauded the crucial aid provided by the Polish People's Republic to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] during the stage of transformation.

The brother leader of the revolution has stressed that we stand in one line against imperialism, Zionist racism, and reaction for the sake of realizing peace and socialism. He pointed out that fruitful cooperation between the two friendly countries will bring benefits to the peoples of the two countries.

The brother leader said: Your visit to the SPLAJ at this time in particular when Libya is facing an imperialist-reactionary challenge on its borders, is considered an expression of solidarity and a stand alongside the Libyan Arab people. He stressed that this will raise the morale of the Libyan people and aid in realizing the joint aims for which we are fighting side by side.

The brother leader of the revolution affirmed, in his speech at the opening session, the importance of continuous meetings between the two countries. He expressed satisfaction with the volume of the cooperation between the two friendly peoples and Poland's contribution to the giant projects of transformation which have risen on Libyan soil through the influence of the great Al-Fatah revolution in various spheres of life.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski for his part conveyed the greetings and good wishes of the Polish leadership and people to the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership. The chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers affirmed the support and solidarity of the Polish People's Republic with the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership in confronting all imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and plots.

He said that his visit and the visit of the accompanying delegation truly expresses our stand alongside you at these moments of your courageous confrontation with imperialism and reaction.

Army Gen Jaruzelski reaffirmed the importance of developing and increasing the extent of the relations between the two countries, noting the possibilities which are available to the two friendly countries for developing the scopes of cooperation between them in various fields.

The talks were attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the secretary of the people's committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the secretaries of the General People's Committees for Information, Culture and Public service. On the Polish side they were attended by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Zygmunt Surowiec, secretary of the Council of State; Marian Janiszewski, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor and social affairs; and a number of experts and technical advisers.

The talks dealt with strengthening and bolstering the economic, political, technical, informational, and cultural cooperation.

The brother leader of the revolution gave a banquet in honor of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, this evening. It was attended by Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, members of the delegation accompanying the Polish chairman, and a number of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Jaruzelski Speeches

NC010928 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution hosted a dinner banquet last night in honor of General Jaruzelski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. The dinner was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, members of the delegation accompanying the Polish president, and a number of heads of political missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

In a speech at the beginning of the banquet, the brother leader of the revolution said: We are pleased to welcome our great guest and dear friend, Gen Jaruzelski, and his accompanying delegation. Through him, we welcome the friendly Polish people. The brother leader of the revolution continued: We would like to express our gratitude for Gen Jaruzelski's visit, which comes in response to our invitation and which will undoubtedly promote friendship and cooperation. He added: We would like to note the progress in relations as well as the fruitful cooperation between our two friendly countries. Our meetings in 1978 and 1982 played a prominent role in bolstering and developing this cooperation.

In his speech, the brother leader of the revolution emphasized that the visit by Gen Jaruzelski and his accompanying delegation comes at a time when an unjust campaign is being launched and intensified by imperialism and its followers against the Libyan Arab people. He added that this visit shows concrete support for the stand of the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership in this confrontation. The brother leader of the revolution pointed out that this is in harmony with our two countries' firm stands against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. He added: These factions, which are opposed to peace, freedom, and progress should realize that we are united against them. They should also realize that their alliance will fail and be defeated as it has been in several confrontation against the same front in which we fight. Imperialism and its followers were defeated in Poland when they tried to involve Poland in an adventure [mughamarah] which had been plotted in the past. However, they realized then that there is a strong strategic alliance between the Libyan Arab and the Polish peoples, who are united against imperialism, reaction, and Zionism.

The brother leader of the revolution praised the courageous position of the Polish people in confronting this imperialist conspiracy and their ability to conquer and defeat it. He added: These forces will inevitably be defeated in their confrontation with Libya, as they have been defeated everywhere else because the ground burns under the imperialists' feet throughout the entire world.

The brother leader of the revolution emphasized that the Libyan Arab people will not be frightened by the U.S. masses [hushad] on the island of Crete, opposite the Libyan Arab coast. These

masses, he said, will not be able to achieve their goal. However, we are sorry to see such a childish policy in the modern world and are dismayed that some of the General Assembly's permanent member-states, who enjoy veto rights, would resort to such policy.

The leader stressed the inevitable victory of the people and the defeat of aggression. He added: Imperialism and Zionism will be defeated as fascism has been defeated. We are sorry that the policy of playing with fire is being practiced on the international level. He noted that we will continue marching along the path of freedom, pursuing progress, and giving the masses self-determination regardless of the cost.

The brother leader of the revolution added: Our goals are held in common and we are struggling together in order to achieve peace, liberty, and progress. In this way, our front will extend worldwide because all people and ordinary citizens hope for peace, liberty, and progress.

In his speech, the brother leader of the revolution pointed out that an atmosphere of understanding and peace is the only way to promote international cooperation and to solve global economic problems. He added: This can only be achieved if we eliminate imperialism throughout the world, Zionism in occupied Palestine, racism in South Africa, and reaction and fascism everywhere.

The leader went on to say: We must strongly support the armed struggle of the Palestinian Arab people as well as that of the people of Azania and Namibia in south and southwestern Africa. He pointed out that our support for these people who employ armed struggle does not mean that we are warmongers. We are only fighting those who want to impose their power and who want the world to live under colonialism. The brother leader of the revolution emphasized that eliminating Zionism in Palestine and racism in South Africa would bring the day of international peace closer. In this respect, he noted that Zionism sacrifices the interests of the U.S. people in order to realize its own interests. The U.S., Jewish, and Arab peoples have become victims of Zionism. For this reason, we would not be surprised if the victims of Zionism someday unite to fight international Zionism.

The brother leader went on to say: This meeting between Libya and Poland will support the struggle of the front which opposes imperialism, Zionism, and racism, and will promote friendship and cooperation between our countries. He emphasized that the Libyans are grateful to their Polish friends who helped them to implement change in all fields. He noted that bilateral cooperation covers military and civil affairs. Addressing Gen Jaruzelski, the brother leader of the revolution said: Your arrival today in military uniform shows Poland's military support for Libya. He added: I am pleased that our views were identical during the talks we held today dealing with international and bilateral issues. The leader of the revolution emphasized that through this alliance and friendship, we will be able to conquer our enemies. We will create an atmosphere in which cooperation between people can grow and problems will be solved peacefully. He added: Our peaceful, progressive, and popular policy will enable us to defeat those who play with fire and who choose to solve problems by force, threats, and war. We want peace not war, but if they impose war on us we will defeat them as we are defeating them with our peaceful policy. He added: We welcome any battle against imperialism and its followers once they impose it on us. We are sure that we will inevitably win.

Concluding his speech, the brother leader of the revolution once again said that the Libyan Arab people are in the same trench with the friendly Polish people to oppose imperialist schemes hatched against their freedom. He stressed that the imperialist and Zionist propaganda will never affect the strong relationship and friendship between the two friendly people and countries.

Gen Jaruzelski also delivered a speech. He began by expressing his satisfaction at visiting the Socilaist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He emphasized the importance of the friendship and cooperation between the two friendly peoples and their soldiarity in the just struggle against imperialism. He said: We highly value the achievements of the Great al-Fatih revolution. The Libyan people accomplished these achievements in a short time by virtue of their revolution. Libya has become a modern country, witnessed an agricultural and industrial rennaissance, and accomplished great social and cultural achievements.

Gen Jaruzelski added: We greatly admire the achievements of the colossal Libyan projects, including the irrigation of vast desert areas to create fertile fields. He said that few nations can boast of such achievements, adding that this truly required courageous revolutionary ideas and work. He said that his visit and the talks and decisions made will positively contribute to strengthening our mutual friendship, which will benefit from the available resources. They will also help expand the foundations of mutual cooperation and the successful development of the two friendly countries.

Gen Jaruzelski noted that the Polish people and workers are still burdened by the harsh results of the illegitimate U.S. sanctions and the economic losses Poland has suffered — losses that exceed $15 billion. He said that attempts at economic blackmail, political conditions, and interference in our country's internal affairs are doomed to fail.

Regarding the serious international conflicts and developments, Gen Jaruzelski explained that these conflicts require the mobilization of those states which work for world peace. He said that Poland is resolutely working to improve the international situation, avert the dangers of nuclear war, and reduce the level of confrontation. He added that the Polish People's Republic fully supports the stand presented by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which aims at halting the arms race and accelerating negotiations on disarmament, while also taking into consideration the principle of equality and security for all parties.

Gen Jaruzelski noted that the international economic situation has again become complicated. It has entered a new phase marked by a scientific and technical revolution. Many of the developing countries have been painfully hit by their accumulated debts, a problem that requires a speedy solution.

Gen Jaruzelski emphasized his country's support for the African people's struggle to topple the South African apartheid regime, as well as for the Palestinian Arab people's just cause. He

said: We still call for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for granting the Palestinian people their legitimate rights to self-determination and the establishment of their own state on their land. He also affirmed that Poland especially respects the Nonaligned Movement in which the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is regarded as an active member. He said that Poland supports strengthening the UN's role and effectiveness to promote world peace and security.

Gen Jaruzelski said that Poland is paying great attention to the expansion and development of its relations with the Arab states in all domains in order to achieve goals that will mutually benefit all Arab states and Poland. Gen Jaruzelski lauded the revolutionary changes and historic achievements accomplished by the people of the Jamahiriyah. He said: We view with interest your principles for establishing the people's authority and your anti-imperialist policy. We support you in defending your revolution's achievements and the Jamahiriyah's sovereignty from the dangers posed by U.S. imperialism.

Egypt Plans Aggression in Coordination With U.S.

LD292319 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaision today summoned the ambassadors accredited in Libya and informed them about the Egyptian military concentrations on the borders with the Jamahiriyah. The committee stressed to the ambassadors that the steps taken by the Egyptian regime in this respect irrefutably affirm that Egypt has completed its preparedness to carry out aggression against the Jamahiriyah. The committee pointed out that the announcement of a state of maximum alert in the Egyptian Air Force, together with Mubarak's meetings with the commanders of the different military branches and with members of the Egyptian National Security Council, confirm the decision to carry out an aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The committee stressed that the military and political preparedness to attack the Jamahiriyah, as a firm plan and policy of the Egyptian regime, is thus confirmed in cooperation and close coordination with the American Administration at all levels. The committee informed the ambassadors that the preparation of the conditions for an aggression against the Jamahiriyah is being confirmed by the provocative reconnaissance by American aircraft in spying on Libya; in addition, American forces in the Mediterranean have been put on a state of maximum fighting readiness, as three American military ships carrying 4,500 American soldiers arrived the day before yesterday in the port of Haifa in occupied Palestine accompanied by the aircraft carrier (?*Coral Sea*) the guided missile cruiser [words indistinct], and the destroyer [word indistinct].

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stressed that the Jamahiriyah is made stronger by the steadfastness of its people and by the unity of the Arab masses with it; with the support of world forces opposed to the policies of conspiracies and aggression by imperialism and reaction in the world, the Jamahiriyah is capable of confronting the aggression and of defeating those who plot it.

JANA on 'Campaign of Arrests' Among Egyptian Military

LD020059 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] JANA has learned that the Egyptian authorities have launched an extensive campaign of arrests in the last 2 days among officers, NCO's, and men of the Egyptian army in the western desert on charges of distributing leaflets calling for a revolution against the Husni Mubarak regime.

Reliable sources have confirmed to JANA that the campaign of arrests also included a large number of officers, NCO's, and men in a number of camps around the Egyptian capital.

On the other hand, the U.S. Government increased the presence of its naval forces in the Mediterranean within the framework of its alliance with the ruling regime in Egypt.

Confirmed reports have indicated that the U.S. Government has massed aircraft carriers, transport vessels, and other naval units near Crete. The massing of these U.S. forces is taking place opposite the Libyan coast within the framework of the U.S. backing for the Egyptian forces which have been on alert along the Libyan-Egyptian border.

Soviet Peace Council Reaffirms Solidarity

LD011953 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The Soviet Peace Council has reaffirmed its standing and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with U.S. plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people. It expressed its readiness to establish contacts and cooperation with the freedom- and peace-loving Libyan Arab people in confronting direct imperialist threats. This was stated in a message sent by the Soviet-Libyan Arab peace and solidarity committee [as heard].

MOROCCO

King Hassan Meets With Mitterrand in France

For Paris and Rabat coverage of the visit to France by His Majesty King Hassan II, including his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 2 December Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

SUDAN

General Fadl Denies Arms Stored for U.S. Forces

EA291622 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the TMC [Transitional Military Council] and deputy commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has denied repeated reports that arms are being held in reserve at Port Sudan for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. His excellency said this

in his reply to a question from *AL-AYYAM* newspaper about the repeated reports that arms are being stored in the Middle East for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

Referring to the situation in the south, Gen Taj al-Din said the security situation in the south is stable and that the Armed Forces are in control of all their units. His excellency expressed the hope that the parties concerned will arrive at a peaceful solution to the southern problem so that elections can be held in all areas (?there). However, the inhabitants of Kurmuk town have been evacuated as a precautionary measure following military maneuvers in the area by John Garang's forces and their threats to attack the town.

A report from Al-Damazin said that the People's Armed Forces and police are in a state of full alert to defend the town.

Revolutionary Movement Official Abducted
JN021017 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec. 2 — SUNA — A group from the Revolutionary Committees Movement has abducted the general coordinator of the movement 'Abdallah Zakariya from his house in Khartoum and took him into custody in one of the residential suberbs of Khartoum.

Meanwhile security forces are encircling the area and taking all necessary measures to storm the house in case peaceful efforts to free him failed, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* reported here today.

According to *AL-SAHAFAH* the differences within the movement came-up and reached a critical point as a result of some political and financial issues.

The daily *AL-SAHAFAH* reported that the security forces had been acquainted with the developments of the accident since it has flared up.

An Arab diplomat reportedly related to the affair has narrowly escaped abouction, police reported.

Defense Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia
JN301112 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 30 Nov (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah returned home yesterday at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to the press upon his arrival yesterday evening, the defense minister described the results of his visit as excellent. He noted that King Fahd had asked him to convey his greetings to General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab and the Sudanese people, asserting Saudi Arabia's support for the Sudanese Government and people. He added that King Fahd promised to visit Sudan before the end of the transitional period.

TUNISIA

Rabat: FRG Ship Carrying Israeli-Loaded Cargo Seized
LD011643 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Local Tunisian newspapers say that a West German cargo ship carrying 500 metric tons of coffee produced in Ecuador has been seized in Tunisian territorial waters. The cargo was loaded at the Israeli port of Ashdod.

In order to avoid the effects of the boycott of all goods of Israeli origin with regard to the contract between the Tunisian Trade Office and a London-based European supplier for the purchase of this product, the captain of the West German ship falsified the documents, declaring that the product was loaded at Limassol port, Cyprus. The Tunisian papers say that the ship is now under heavy guard.

ETHIOPIA

Fikre-Selassie, DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Tour Plantations

EA012106 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] and vice president of the DPRK, and Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderes, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today inspected a cotton plantation and the Metahara sugar factory and sugar cane plantation in Middle Awash. Comrade Yi Chong-ok and Comrade Fikre-Selassie also inspected the (Amibara), Melka Sede and Melka Werer cotton and banana plantation and the Awash River dam which is used to irrigate the three farms. The two comrades were briefed on the activities of the farm and the services of the dam.

At present an average of 32 quntals of cotton is harvested from 1 hectare of land from the plantation, whose development is being carried out on 13,450 hectares of land. On inspecting the Metahara sugar factory and the sugar cane plantation, the vice president and Comrade Fikre Selassie were briefed on the factory's activities and on the development of the sugar cane plantation.

During the inspection of Melka Sede, Melka Werer, (Amibara), and Metahara, Comrade Yi Chong-ok and Comrade Fikre-Selassie were accorded a warm welcome by farm and industrial workers and residents of the area. Present during the inspection tour were Comrade Hailu Yimenu, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and industry minister, Comrade Yosef Muleta, WPE Central Committee member and state farms minister, and Comrade (Huang Sun-muk), DPRK ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia [last name and title as heard]

Alemu Abebe Leaves for Angolan Celebration

EA302025 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Summary] Alemu Abebe, member of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee Politburo, left for Angola this morning at the head of a two-man delegation, to attend the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the revolution.

Eritrean Liberation Front Releases 3,000 POW's

LD011155 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi: Osman Mohamed Omar, representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea in Abu Dhabi, told KUNA today that the Front has released 3,000 Ethiopian prisoners out of the 9,000 which had been captured during the six campaigns of the Ethiopian Army and the attacks launched by the People's Army for the Liberation of Eritrea to liberate some towns and areas from the Ethiopian occupation during the past 5 years. He pointed out that the Ethiopian regime has refused to acknowledge the prisoners despite requests made for humanitarian and international bodies to negotiate with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea about them.

On the other hand, he pointed out that units of the People's Army for the Liberation of Eritrea have carried out a number of lightning operations in certain Ethiopian positions in Helhal front. He added that units of the Front's engineering detachment had planted some mines, pointing out that the total enemy losses in all these operation were: 3 tanks and 6 military vehicles destroyed; 43 people killed, 70 wounded, and 3 captured; 46 Kalashnikov weapons and one RPG seized.

KENYA

Moi Appeals to Ugandan Parties to End Fighting

LD291138 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Nov 85 p 1

[By Gideon Mulaki]

[Excerpt] The president repeated his call to Mr Yoweri Museveni, the NRM [National Resistance Movement] leader, to instruct his National Resistance Army [NRA] guerrillas to allow the Red Cross to take food to the government soldiers besieged in the Masaka and Mbarara Barracks. Said President Moi: I think what we are doing will help Ugandans realise that the foundation of any country is for the people to be given peace so they can concentrate on development.

He told Ugandans that their talks were extremely difficult and could only be discharged properly under conditions of total unity. Too many Ugandans had died and the president attributed the problem to a leadership scramble. Whom were the leaders going to rule if Ugandans continue dying, he asked.

No leader, said he, should preach hatred or abuse anybody. He himself had been given leadership by the people of Kenya, he said, recalling that, according to African tradition, some people had tried hard to avoid leadership, but, through the pressure of Wananchi, they had eventually accepted and become good leaders.

Returning to the Uganda issue, he said: It is our responsibility, as Kenyans, to understand what is happening in our neighbouring countries. We have good relations with Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan and we have nothing to say about Uganda. Because Kenyans believed in the Nyayo [following in footsteps of Kenyatta] philosophy of peace, love and unity, they had refrained from doing things that might worsen the Uganda situation.

Ugandan Leaders Arrive for Nairobi Peace Talks

EA021054 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Minister of foreign affairs Mr Olara Otunnu and chief of defense forces Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello have arrived in Nairobi for talks with president Daniel arap Moi.

They were met at the Kenyatta International Airport by the Kenyan minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, and his permanent secretary, Mr Kiplagat.

Museveni Threatens Withdrawal From Peace Talks

EA021051 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Nelson Osiemo: "Museveni's Ultimatum' subheaded "If No Agreement, Well Fight"]

[Text] The chairman of the National Resistance Movement (NRM), Mr Yoweri Museveni, has threatened to withdraw from the Uganda peace talks in Nairobi unless the agreement is signed this week. He said he was tired of participating in the talks which had dragged on for three months, claiming the delay in concluding them was caused by the ruling Military Council.

Mr Museveni accused some delegates of the Military Council of allegedly trotting between Kampala and Nairobi while his delegation stayed patiently in Nairobi awaiting positive conclusion of the talks. However, he said, his delegation would continue staying around until the Uganda Government delegation was ready to sign the agreement.

Mr Museveni was addressing a press conference at a Nairobi hotel yesterday. He threatened: "We should finish the talks within the first week of this month. If we don't, I shall personally pull out...I can't be here for more than one week." He pointed out that he had been in Nairobi for the past two months while these boys trotted to Kampala and back.

Asked whether he would like to have Gen. Tito Okello come personally and sign the peace pact once an agreement had been reached, Mr Museveni said: "I don't control Okello's schedule...I don't mind who comes provided whoever signs the agreement does so on behalf of the other side". Mr Museveni said his side attached great importance to the talks, and that was why his delegates were in Nairobi. He dispelled hopes that the agreement would be signed today as previously anticipated.

Although the talks ground had been sufficiently covered, he said, "Minor points are still remaining to be cleared". He declined to indicate the areas yet to be cleared, saying that was the prerogative of the chairman, President Daniel arap Moi.

Mr Museveni had called the press conference to react to an offensive launched against his National Resistance Army (NRA) forces by the government on Saturday.

The press conference was attended by all his delegates to the peace talks. He said the "enemy" attacked his troops at Katonga Bridge on the Masaka-Kampala road, and Kinyala, some ten kilometres from Masindi. He said at Katonga, the government forces were lured in by his troops which were then engaged in a six-hour bombardment, resulting to serious damage being done on the "enemy side." Mr Museveni said his troops captured 25 prisoners of war and some equipment at Katonga. At Kinyala, one prisoner of war and some small arms and ammunition were captured.

SEYCHELLES

Leading Opposition Figure Killed in London

AB291652 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] London, Nov 29 (AFP) — A former member of the Seychelles Government, who had become a leading opposition figure in exile was shot dead today in a London street, Scotland Yard announced here.

Informed sources here named the dead man as Gerard Hoareau, 34, who was in charge of immigration services under the government of President James R. Mancham.

Mr. Mancham's regime was toppled in June 1977.

A representative of the exiled Seychelles National Movement, which is opposed to the islands' current president, Albert Rene, said in Brussels that Mr Hoareau had been the movement's president.

Police said Mr. Hoareau was hit by several bullets fired by a stranger who had been waiting for him on a pavement in Edgware, north London. He died on the way to hospital.

The assailant, described by witnesses as being of mixed race, escaped. Informed sources said that the Seychelles authorities had been hunting for Mr. Hoareau since an abortive coup against President Rene in November 1981. They said the Seychelles had asked Britain to extradite him, along with Mr. Mancham and other figures alleged to have been involved in the coup.

During the coup attempt, a group of mercenaries flown in to the Seychelles from South Africa were involved in a gunfight at the airport.

The coup plotters, led by veteran mercenary "Mad" Mike Hoare, then hijacked an Air India aircraft to escape from the Indian Ocean islands.

Officials Deny Responsibility

LD291820 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1754 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] An exiled Seychelles resistance leader was assassinated in a suburban London street today.

Tonight other right-wing exiles, including the deposed ex-president Sir James Mancham, accused the islands' leader Albert Rene, of being behind the murder — a claim strongly denied by Seychelles officials in London.

Mr Gerard Hoareau, 34, was gunned down in the driveway of his semi-detached home in Greencourt Avenue, Edgware. Earlier a man had been seen lurking in the garden of a house opposite.

As anti-terrorist squad detectives launched a murder hunt, colleagues of the dead man, who came to England four years ago

after a jail term for distributing anti-government literature, claimed it was a political assassination.

Sir James, who was in London in 1977 when President Rene seized power, said: "He has become a political martyr.

"He committed himself to the overthrow of the government and spoke openly about it. Many times Rene said the resistance movement would pay for its activities."

Three years ago after another abortive coup, the Seychelles Government tried to have Mr Hoareau together with Sir James and two others extradited from Britain.

The Seychelles acting high commission in London Mr Robert Delpech tonight denied that his government was to blame for the killing.

He said President Rene had told him by telephone that he was "appalled by the whole thing".

Mr Delpech described Mr Hoareau as "just a political refugee with a handful of followers".

He said: "We attached no importance to them. He did not disturb us. We are just as shocked about the murder.

"The inference is that it was a political assassination. But I cannot see how we could gain from such a thing.

"We have got a stable government and the island's main industry is tourism, which is doing very well. Anything of this nature would be detrimental to our economy."

Mr Hoareau who was a low-ranking civil servant in the Immigration Department before his year-long imprisonment, was president in Britain of the Seychelles National Movement.

A member of the movement Mr Simon Verlaque said: "We are shocked and outraged by the killing. But we are determined to carry on the struggle to bring democracy back to the Seychelles.

"We are convinced that Rene is behind the murder. He had made numerous threats against Gerard in the past.

"A motion was passed recently by Rene's party giving him permission to deal with opponents inside or outside the Seychelles in whatever manner he saw fit. That gave him carte blanche to commit this atrocity.

"Gerard's death is a terrible blow for the group," added Mr Verlaque who has also been exiled.

Last year President Rene was re-elected with more than 92 percent of the vote in a one-candidate poll.

The scene of the murder was sealed off by police shortly after the shooting. Mr Hoareau was hit three or four times and one bullet hit the window of the house next door, but no-one was hurt there.

One vital witness, an Indian woman who speaks no English, told police through an interpreter that she had seen a man in his 40s with thinning hair and wearing a camel coat waiting near a garage about an hour before the shooting.

He kept pacing up and down and looking at his watch, but kept one hand in his pocket, said the woman who was too frightened to give her name to journalists.

"For a while, around five minutes, he actually disappeared into a garage. Then he came out again and kept on peeping through a front garden looking at the house opposite," she said.

Mr Hoareau is believed to have lived in the house with his wife and a friend.

The Foreign Office said there would be no comment on the murder until the results of the police investigation.

Amnesty International said tonight that it had received several reports since 1977 of the killings or "disappearance" in the Seychelles of suspected opponents of the regime. Late last year two men were believed to have been abducted and killed by the security forces.

There had been newspaper reports alleging that exiles have been kept under surveillance and "bugged" and in 1982 the Seychelles Government claimed to have recorded conversations by Mr Hoareau and others at a London hotel which were later broadcast on the island's radio.

"Amnesty International has urged the Seychelles authorities to open an impartial inquiry into reports of political killings and disappearances, but there has been no response to date," said a spokesman.

It has also brought the matter before the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations.

Sir James said tonight that his Thames-side home in Putney and Mr Hoareau's home had both been bugged.

"The people who did it were hired by the Seychelles Government. If they are prepared to break into someone's house to bug it, I should think they are prepared to shoot someone," he said.

Security was understood to have been stepped up tonight on other exiles in Britain.

Opposition Leader Interviewed

MB291737 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 29 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] This morning, in a north London suburb, the leader of the exiled opposition Seychelles Resistance Movement [MPR] was killed. He was Gerard Hoareau, once a close aide of ex-president Mancham, who was overthrown by President Rene in 1977. He also served Rene before falling out with him, and coming into

exile in London. Since then, he has been involved in a number of plots against the Rene regime.

Julian Marshall asked the MPR's secretary general, (Paul Chow), how Gerard Hoareau had met his end.

[Begin recording] [(Chow)] He met his end while he was on his way back from the doctor. As he was opening the door to his home he was shot down by an unknown assailant using a machinegun.

[Marshall] And it was just the one person who was there?

[(Chow)] We do not know that.

[Marshall] Have you any idea who might have been responsible?

[(Chow)] Well, I...[changes thought] There is no doubt that there is only one enemy of Mr Hoareau. Mr Houreau is the leader of the opposition movement of the Seychelles. He is obviously a ready target for those who have taken power by force.

[Marshall] So, who are you referring to?

[(Chow)] I'm referring to the present Marxist regime in the Seychelles.

[Marshall] Are you saying then that the killing was politically motivated?

[(Chow)] No doubt about it. No doubt at all.

[Marshall] And why are you so certain of that?

[(Chow)] Because Mr Hoareau has no enemies anywhere else. The only person who has vowed that he would destroy Mr Hoareau is the leader of the present government of the Seychelles.

[Marshall] You are referring to President Rene?

[(Chow)] Indeed I am.

[Marshall] And when did he vow to kill Mr Hoareau?

[(Chow)] On many occasions. In a statement in the Seychelles to his supporters he had said that he would seek and destroy all the opponents of his regime internally and externally.

[Marshall] Were you aware that there was anybody in this country trying to kill Mr Hoareau?

[(Chow)] No, I wasn't.

[Marshall] And have there been any previous attempts on his life?

[(Chow)] Yes, there have been, yes.

[Marshall] And when was that?

[(Chow)] We believe that the British immigration people last year stopped a well-known criminal individual from the Seychelles who was trying to enter this country with the sole purpose of trying to kill Mr Hoareau. [end recording]

UGANDA

Defense Minister Says NRA 'Not Serious' in Talks

EA012145 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Address by Defense Minister Colonel Gad Wilson Toko to members of the Uganda Freedom Movement and residents of Gaba on 30 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Military High Command, who is also representing your (?place) on the Military Council, Dr Kayiira, members of the executive, officers and men: First of all I would like to convey to all of you the greetings of our chairman and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, to all of you.

As you all know, the policy that the Military Council has been following has been one of reconciliation, one of trying to make the road to a lasting peace in Uganda. We talked with the various fighting groups who came forward, and today those groups are all together as one. We continued to talk with even other smaller groups, but unfortunately one fighting group, with whom we are still talking, did not think fit to come out and forward like you did and solve the problem by discussions within Uganda. The Council has gone to great legnths to accommodate their wishes. The Council has sent delegations to Dar es Salaam, to Nairobi. And as I speak, we still have a peace delegation in Nairobi.

The question that all of us, as military personnel, must ask is: Why did the NRA [National Resistance Army refuse to come out of the bush and join hands with all the other fighting groups for [words indistinct] for a genuine and lasting peace for Ugandans?

I don't need to remind you that as of 27 July 1985 [as heard] the NRA area of operation and area of conflict was popularly known as the Luwero triangle. Following the coup, they took advantage of the Military Council's lenience and genuine spirit of reconciliation and spread their troops into areas where they had never been before — the Portal, Kasese, Kabale, Mbarara, Masaka, Mubende, Mityana, and so on.

If the NRA thinks that members of the UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army] were so unmilitary that they considered them fools for having allowed them to come out of the Luwero triangle and spread themselves all over the country, I don't think the UNLA was doing the wrong thing. The members of the UNLA withdrew their frontline troops following the coup of 27th because they rightly assumed that the war in the bush was over.

We all recall how Yoweri Museveni told the whole world that the reason why he went to the bush was the rigging of elections in 1980, and how he did not agree with the principles of former President Obote. Therefore, once Obote went, was there any more reason for them to remain in the bush and continue to fight? Yoweri Museveni was among the first people to go to the press

when he was in Sweden and tell the world that he had welcomed the coup in Uganda and that he was going to work with the coup-makers. A few days later Museveni moves from Sweden to Nairobi, and suddenly Gen Tito Okello and Bazilio Okello become Yoweri Museveni's enemies.

What does that mean? Was he (?punched) by a foreign interest? Was he (?in fear) of fearing to meet and face the people in Uganda? Was his attitude one of greed, where he did not want to share power but rather have it all to himself?

Well, as time goes by — and I am sure that all of you have been reading what goes on in the press and listening to the radio — time is beginning to tell Ugandans what the true colors of the NRA are. But let us first of all ask, who is the NRA? Are they Ugandans, or are they not Ugandans? Many of these boys fighting for NRA, I know they went to the bush like many of you here did for a genuine reason at that time. But that reason is no longer true today. You have been given an opportunity by the Military Council to make your own future, to make the future of your own country. That is why the question of peace ranks number one in all our priorities.

I have had the privilege of leading your delegation to negotiate peace with members of the NRA in Nairobi. I came back just about a month ago having more or less cleared all the major issues that were in hand. But, my brothers, I would like to tell you how shocked I feel today to hear that NRA are putting [forward] new demands, new demands. They cannot possibly be serious about peace. When you came out of the bush nobody in UNLA, nobody in Uganda guaranteed your security. You came out on your own. You proved for yourself [as heard] and today here you are. If the members of NRA are Ugandans what guarantee do they need to come out of the bush? What do they fear in grounding their guns? As everybody has to agree to ground guns.

The latest demands of NRA clearly indicate that they cannot possibly be serious. For example, Yoweri Museveni started off by demanding peace. Everybody kept telling us: Oh, you say that (?well) give them four seats. They will accept and they will come to the Council. They were given four, then five, then six, and now seven. Then he says: We want the vice chairmanship. They he says we now want these positions in the defense: minister of defense, chief of staff, [word indistinct]. As if that was not enough, Museveni now says in the event that the chairman of the Council is permanently incapacitated, the vice chairman should automatically (?assume) to power.

I want Ugandans to (?know) for themselves what sort of character we are dealing with. Not only that, all of you here, soldiers like those in NRA, part of the agreement was to establish a small force taken from various fighting groups to make a kind of special task force that will be used for the purposes of demobilization, disarmament, and so on. I will come later on to the question of demobilization, disarmament, and so on. I will come later on tothe question of demobilization. But here the NRA said their soldiers are better disciplined, better trained, they are invincible, they are better than you therefore they must form the bulk of the national army of Uganda tomorrow. Do you agree to that?

I think the world has been deceived by Museveni. There is no question that Museveni has over the years established a very efficient propaganda machinery. But when I hear Museveni accusing the government of having mercenaries in our ranks, I do not see any mercenary amongst you here.

But I have enough evidence both written and otherwise to prove that Museveni has mercenaries in his army. Museveni has mercenaries in his army. I also have enough evidence to prove to anybody who doubts that Museveni is still flying in arms to continue fighting.

We know what they have talked about. Museveni says he is not ready to surrender his guns. He will give to us the broken guns. To Museveni the signing of the peace agreement is a bluff. He is deceiving the people of Uganda. Museveni will not be satisfied until he is the number one man in this country.

I would like to tell all of you that those of us who are in the Military Council do not see ourselves as a permanent feature in that Council. Those of us in the cabinet do not see ourselves as a permanent feature in that cabinet. Indeed many of us have said that if it will bring a lasting peace to this country, we are ready to step down in order to bring that peace. Therefore the question of struggling for personal power must be thrown away from our heads. The question of aspiring for personal position must be clearly out of our [words indistinct]. When we talk, when we went to talk to NRM [National Resistence Movement] or NRA, none of us had in our heads that we must cling to our positions.

I can give you an example of my own. I am the vice chairman and the minister of defense, but when I discussed with Museveni, it did not even occur in my head for once that I must make my current position an obstacle to peace in Uganda.

Now, what power is it that Museveni aspires for? Some of your friends, your brothers, Museveni refused for them to be fed in Mbarara and Masaka. He boasts that he holds that area. Did Museveni fight for Masaka and Mbarara? Did Museveni fight for Fort Portal? Does Museveni claim his army is capable of storming any place? His threat in the papers was very clear to any military strategist.

I would like to warn Museveni that if he chooses to declare war then he must say so to Ugandans, for all Ugandans whom he has continued to make suffer. Let him say that to all the Ugandans that he would like to come to power by force of arms and rule this country with the gun. And I am sure the people of Uganda will rise against him. Who does not know that the gun has never kept any of our leaders in power [word indistinct] let him come. Let him come the way he has said let him [words indistinct] today, tomorrow, any time. But he will get what he is looking for.

BURKINA FASO

Government Receives PRC Aid for Drought Victims

AB292052 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] By virtue of the letters exchanged on 14 and 28 February between the Government of Burkina Faso and the PRC concerning a donation of 3,000 tons of maize from the Chinese Government to the Burkinabe Government as aid to the drought victims and to demonstrate the sympathy of the Chinese people for the Burkinabe people affected by the drought, 2,955 tons of maize have been transported to Ouagadougou. Forty-five tons remain to be delivered.

Chinese and Burkinabe representatives acknowledged the donation in an official reception ceremony today.

GHANA

Government Protests Treatment of Citizens in Togo

AB291824 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Ghana has strongly protested to the Togolese Government over the violations of the country's territorial integrity and human rights of Ghanaian citizens in Togo. The government has also demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Ghanaians being detained in Togo without trial.

A statement in Accra today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said persistent reports reaching the Government of Ghana speak of continued arrest and detention of a number of Ghanaians in Togo. The statement reminded the Togolese Government that it is against international law for one state to subject the citizens of another to detention or imprisonment without the due process of the law. Moreover, the detention and inhuman treatment meted out to these Ghanaians are against the spirit of ECOWAS. It is also a violation of the agreement signed by Togo, Ghana, Nigeria, and Benin in Lagos last December. The statement said, Ghana therefore views these violations of the freedom of Ghanaians and the unauthorized crossing of Togolese security personnel into Ghana's territory to arrest Ghanaians with all seriousness. This is because such unwarranted acts can always lead to strained relations between states.

SWAPO's Nujoma Ends Visit; Departs for Angola

AB291621 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The president of the South-West African People's Organization, Mr Sam Nujoma, flew to Luanda, Angola today after taking part in activities marking Namibia Week in Ghana. He told newsmen before he left Accra that his visit had injected new blood into the liberation struggle. Mr Nujoma said SWAPO will use the material and moral support given it by Ghana for the liquidation of racism and apartheid in South Africa. According to the SWAPO leader, his visit has yielded fruitful results especially in the field of education where the organization has been offered scholarships for the training of its cadres in Ghana's institutions of higher learning. He emphasized that SWAPO does not need any manpower support it its struggle. What it needs are financial and material support in the form of weapons. Mr Nujoma repeated that SWAPO will intensify the armed struggle and increase political and diplomatic contacts to isolate the apartheid regime. He said SWAPO believes economic sanctions will hurt the racists and their allies and called on the sympathizers of the organization to impose such sanctions on South Africa.

Mr Nujoma expressed his profound gratitude to the PNDC [Provisional National Defence Council]chairman and Ghanaians for organizing the Namibia week in support of the people of Namibia. At the airport to see him off was Captain Kojo Tsikata, a member of the PNDC responsible for foreign affairs.

Saudi Delegation Departs After Signing Loans

AB301350 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] A four-member Saudi Arabian delegation has returned home after signing two loan agreements involving 524 million cedis with Ghana. The leader, Dr Salih Humaydan, told newsmen in Accra that Ghana and the Saudi Fund for Development will negotiate for a further loan of 1.6 billion cedis to rehabilitate the health sector, electricity supply, and the country's ports. The negotiations begin early next year.

The Saudi Fund has also expressed interest to provide finance to rehabilitate the transport, agricultural, and educational sectors, following discussions between the delegation and the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway.

Dr Humaydan said Saudi Arabia is highly impressed by the government's socioeconomic development and said: We want to use Ghana as a model in the developing countries for her tremendous achievement considering the past hardship, and this means providing more support for the country's economic development program. He said Ghana has a very strong base for the development of her abundant human and material resources, and expressed the hope that a visit to Saudi Arabia by a Ghanaian mission in a few months' time would help speed up the provision of more Saudi loans to the country.

Armed Forces Begin Exercise With Britain

AB302117 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The Ghana Armed Forces have embarked on a 26-day communications exercise code-named Ex-Kangaroo Mercury. The exercise, which is under a normal Commonwealth training accord involves over 130 Ghanaians and British troops in long-range signal procedures. It started last Monday and will end on the 20th of next month.

IVORY COAST

Agreement To Reschedule Debt Signed With FRG

AB292051 Paris AFP in French 1007 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 28 Nov (AFP) — The Federal Republic of Germany and Ivory Coast signed an agreement in Bonn on Wednesday on the rescheduling of DM30.5 million (Fr91.5 million) owed the Federal Republic by Ivory Coast, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced. According to the agreement, Ivory Coast is to repay DM30.5 million between 1989 and 1994. According to the same source, this agreement falls within the framework of a multilateral protocol of the "Paris Club" signed between Ivory Coast and 12 creditor nations on 25 July, 1985.

LIBERIA

Trial of Former Armed Forces Commander To Resume

AB011000 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2200 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The trial of the former commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Morris Zaza, continues Monday [2 December] with five more witnesses due to take the stand. Briefing the press, the chairman of the tribunal, Major General Alfred Gaplo, said as a result of the testimony by General Zaza, several military officers, both junior and senior, have been subpoenaed to appear before the tribunal for questioning. Gen Gaplo said that according to military standpoint, the officers are to clarify and exonerate themselves from their complicity in the November 12 abortive invasion. Chairman Gaplo said because of the latest development, the trial of Gen Zaza which should have ended over the weekend will now end on Tuesday of next week.

MALI

Traore Sends Messages to UN, 'Arafat, SFRY Official

AB301130 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] President General Moussa Traore has just sent four messages abroad. The first two were sent to the UN secretary general and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat respectively on the occasion of the international solidarity day with the Palestinian people. In the messages, Gen Moussa Traore reiterated Mali's condemnation of Israel's barbaric policy of repression. The head of state also reaffirmed the Malian people's unflinching support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle to regain their fundamental rights.

The last two went to the chairman of the presidential college [as heard] of the SFRY, His Excellency (Rodian Glavansvic), and to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Labor Party. In his message, Gen Moussa Traore expressed his total willingness to work toward the strengthening and consolidation of the fertile bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries. [sentence as heard]

Trade Union Official Departs for Talks in Moscow

AB291855 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bakari Karambe, secretary general of the Malian National Workers' Union, left today for Moscow at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union. He will hold talks with several Soviet officials concerning cooperation between the two trade unions.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Names 19-Member Cabinet

AB300810 Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Freetown, Nov 30 (AFP) — Sierra Leone's new president, Major General Joseph Momoh, named a 19-member cabinet here Friday, taking the defence, establishment and state enterprises portfolios for himself. He appointed Francis Minah first vice president, attorney general and justice minister and Abubakar Kamara second vice president with responsibility for lands, housing and country planning.

Other ministers are:

Finance, development and economic planning:
Joe Amara Bangali

Foreign affairs:
Abdul Karim Koroma

Agriculture, natural resources and forestry:
Suffian Kargbo

Trade and industry:
Michael Abdulai

Education:
Joe Jackson

Transport and communication:
Sheku Sesay

Mines and labor:
Sanie Sesay

Health:
Salia Jusu-Sheriff

Works, energy and power:
Hassan Gbassay Kanu

Information, broadcasting, tourism, cultural affairs:
A.G. Sembu Forna

Social welfare and rural development:
Tom Smith

Leader of the House:
Harry T.T. Williams

Internal affairs:
S.B. Kawuwu-Konteh

Forces commander and minister of state:
Brig Mohamed Tarawalli

Police inspector general and minister of state:
P.M. Johnson

Minister of state for party affairs:
E.T. Kamara

Gen Momoh also appointed 13 ministers without cabinet rank. The last cabinet of retired President Siaka Stevens had 25 members.

Former First Vice President S.I. Koroma reportedly submitted a letter of resignation last Wednesday, but there has been no official statement. Family sources said he was returning to his farm at Port Loko.

There has been no official word on Deputy Forces Commander Sam King. Defence sources said he had been retired. Brig Tarawalli said earlier that his predecessor, Gen Momoh, had become president "not by force of arms but by strict constitutional methods. As custodian of state security, the Army has accepted this constitutional arrangement and pledged loyality to the new president," he said.

NAMIBIA

1 Killed in Landmine Explosion in Central Ovambo

MB291155 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] A civilian has been killed and another seriously injured in a landmine explosion in Ovambo. Our representative at Oshakati reports that the incident occurred near Onayena, about 20 km southeast of Ondangwa, in central Ovambo. The dead man was 20-years-old Mr Filemon Thomas. His brother Nikodemus, who was seriously injured, was admitted to the government hospital at Oshakati, where an emergency operation was performed.

Security Forces Said Ready for SWAPO Offensive

MB020933 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The former officer commanding Sector 10, Major General (Joep Joubert), says the security forces are aware of SWAPO's plans to infiltrate Ovambo and the farming area of the Red Line in the north of South-West Africa.

When he handed over the command of Sector 10 to Brigadier (Jacques Swart) at Oshakati at the weekend, Gen (Joubert) said the security forces were prepared to eliminate SWAPO terrorists involved in offensives during the rainy season.

Gen (Joubert) said the security forces' successes so far could be ascribed to the cooperation which they had received from the residents of Ovambo. He said a healthy relationship had developed between the security forces and the traditional leaders of the Ovambo people.

SOUTH AFRICA

New Constitution Reportedly Being Developed

Spokesman Confirms Plan

MB291822 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1821 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 29, SAPA — A series of "embryo" constitutional options are to be drawn up as a matter of urgency by the government to be presented to all leaders in favour of negotiation and peaceful change in South Africa. This was confirmed in Pretoria tonight by a senior spokesman for the Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said earlier today he had asked the minister, Mr Chris Heunis, to launch an investigation into "concrete possible options for further negotiation with all leaders seeking a peaceful solution for South Africa."

Mr Botha was speaking after a meeting with five of the republic's six self-governing homelands at the union buildings in Pretoria, which focused on constitutional reform.

Last week, the state president presided at a summit meeting of the leaders of South Africa and its four independent homelands, at which a range of important constitutional matters were also discussed.

After today's meeting, at which only the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was absent, Mr Botha said "consensus on basic elements to underline future negotiated structures ordering South African society was reached."

Approached for further details on the department's presidential brief, Mr Heunis' spokesman, Mr Neville Krige, said it could correctly be assumed that a range of "embryo" constitutional options would be drawn up by officials.

The options, which would be formulated as a matter of urgency, included a form of federation, among others, and would be presented for comment to, and hopefully, subsequent negotiation, by "all leaders" in South Africa.

Mr Krige said the term "leaders" included politicians across the spectrum, independent and non-independant homeland leaders, leading businessmen, clergymen, and representatives of all other interested parties.

He pointed out, however, that the government's standpoint was that it was prepared to talk only to those in favour of peaceful negotiations and non-violent change.

He emphasised that the envisaged negotiations on the "constitutional options" should not be seen as a national convention.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Heunis, was at an official function in Secunda tonight and was not immediately available for comment.

Mr Krige said the department would be drawing up a number of possible future structures of government for South Africa for presentation to the interested parties. Their comment would be awaited and the next step was "negotiation."

The objective was to work towards a "just, equitable and agreeable" system for South Africa.

The South African Government has repeatedly stated that the "new" constitution, introduced in 1983 and in terms of which Coloureds and Asians have decision-making input at the highest level, although with white domination, is not a final solution.

Attempts to find a constitutional solution for urban blacks in "white" South Africa, initiated with the appointment of a special cabinet committee in February 1983 to negotiate with black leaders, has become a priority for the government, with independent and non-independent homelands now being officially included in the spectrum of negotiation, along the lines of a common South African citizenship.

Mr P.W. Botha has obliquely referred in public speeches recently to a federal solution for South Africa's political problems although he has shied away from actually using the term.

Mr Botha's emphasis and that of other cabinet ministers, notably Mr Heunis, has been on possibly using basic elements of other constitutional models to arrive at a "unique" political system for South Africa — one worked out and agreed to by South Africans, without undue interference from outside, to fit the "unique" situation in the republic.

With emphasis on the geographic boundaries separating South Africa's various population and cultural groups, Mr Botha has committed himself to citizenship for all in an undivided country.

STAR Details Plan

MB010448 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Nov 85 pp 1,2

[By David Braun, political correspondent]

[Text] The government is drafting a new constitution which shares power with blacks in a geographical confederation. The constitution is being negotiated with elected black leaders, with the Botha administration finally deciding not to wait for other moderate black leaders to come forward.

But the door, say government sources, is still open for others to take up offers to be part of the negotiations — and these include the likes of Nelson Mandela, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the African National Congress (ANC).

After a meeting yesterday with homeland leaders, President Botha announced "consensus on basic elements to underline future negotiated structures ordering South African society" had been reached.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning was requested at yesterday's meeting to investigate "concrete possible options for further negotiations with all leaders seeking a peaceful future."

A meeting with the leaders of the independent former homelands was held in Pretoria last week and these mechanisms were discussed. Opening yesterday's meeting, Mr Botha said that, as a result of the work of the Cabinet Committee investigating black political aspirations, consensus had already been reached on many important issues.

"I believe it is possible at this stage to draft common principles that could form the basis for further negotiations on South Africa's constitutional road to the future," he said.

Elsewhere in his speech Mr Botha said he was convinced the universally acceptable principles embodied in the preamble to the existing constitution and his announcements on black political rights since January 25 "form an excellent foundation on which to start building a negotiated future of co-operative co-existence."

He said decisions taken during 1985 regarding the political rights of blacks had been clear and far-reaching. Some of the principles involved could be summarised as:

— An undivided South Africa, subject ot the right to secession given to any national state wishing to exercise it, and the autonomy of the national states.

— One collective South African citizenship for all who formed part of the Republic.

— Universal franchise for all within democratic structures chosen by South Africans.

— The sharing of decision-making power in government in respect of matters of national concern, subject to the principle of the rights and interests of minorities.

It is believed the Government would like to offer a confederation of South African political units, in which each unit would have maximum autonomy to run its own affairs while simultaneously partic' ating in collective structures to decide on matters of common concern.

This takes the old confederation of southern African states idea a little further, in that it applies to the new ethnic and geographical units proposed as well as the homelands.

Political power would be devolved as much as possible to each autonomous unit, creating powerful local (such as homeland, province or black city state) or racial (such as white or Indian) administrations. Units could, if the people in them so chose, be multiracial (such as a united KwaZulu/Natal).

All units of whatever kind would share power equally in confederal structures to decide on matters of mutual concern such as financial policy, regional defence, tourism, exploitation of natural resources, communications and foreign policy.

President Botha is likely to announce details of his new plans when he opens Parliament next year, and will probably take the country to a referendum before attempting to implement them.

Structure for Blacks

MB0[illegible]0837 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Dec 85 p 2a

[David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] Two new political structures are to be set up to accommodate black aspirations — a confederal structure for blacks in independent homelands and a federal structure for all other blacks.

Confederation will create a formal working arrangement between South Africa and the TBVC countries (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei).

Blacks living in the these states will probably get dual citizenship which will make them citizens of their individual states and of the confederation.

Federation will include the non-independent homelands and also urban blacks in "white" South Africa. It will set up black "city

States" or "cantons" in the larger townships such as Soweto. Smaller black townships could band together to form units for political pourposes.

Each unit or canton will receive autonomy higher than that of the present municipal status. They will also join together in a council or "parliament" of cantons to decide on matters of common interest to them.

The non-independent homelands will slot into this general black council. An arrangement will also have to be found for rural blacks in "white" South Africa.

The plan is that black political rights in the Republic of South Africa will be based on the existing racially separate townships and homelands set up under the present and past South African governments. The Government's current jargon for this is that black rights will be based on a "geographic and group basis."

As already announced by President P.W. Botha, all blacks living in the Republic will have a common South African citizenship. This will include blacks who lost their citizenship when the TBVC countries became independent.

The cherry on the top could be the inclusion of blacks in the South African Cabinet to help decide on matters of general interest to the country.

Blacks, as already announced, will probably be appointed to the President's Council. They may also have some say in the Electoral College which elects the State President.

This structure will be "federal" because it will fall under the central South African Government and will amount to a devolution of power under the central Government.

The structure linking South Africa and the TBVC countries will be "confederal" because it will be a looser association of independent States.

The wraps came off the Government's basic plans over the past two weeks and the concrete details are now being worked out.

Last week the government discussed the proposed conferal system with leaders of the TBVC States and this week it discussed the federal structure with leaders of the non-independent homelands of Lebowa, Gazankulu, Qwa-Qwa, KwaNgwane and KwaNdebele.

KwaZulu, the most populous homeland, was absent from this week's meeting.

KwaZulu's ruling Inkatha movement is known to support a nonracial federation and rejects the explicity racial character of the South African Government's version of federation which will ensure white domination in the Republic.

Instead, KwaZulu aspirations are being worked out in a regional solution for KwaZulu and Natal, which could eventually have a nonracial system.

Slabbert Comments

MB010521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 30, SAPA — The leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, warned today that any new constitution for South Africa should not be drawn up in such a way that it ended up excluding "vital political actors with credibility."

He was reacting in an interview to a report that the government, according to informed sources, is drafting a new constitution in which power is to be shared with blacks in a geographical confederation.

Dr Slabbert however found encouraging the fact that the government seemed to be "recongnising the need for an overall constitutional initiative." Dr Slabbert said today that a new initiative in the constitutional field was desperately needed. But he warned that it was bound to fail if "it is not the result of multi-lateral negotiations between a wide range of black political interest groups beforehand."

Dr Slabbert said "the one thing that must not happen is for constitutional concoctions to be unilaterally constructed, with a desperate search then being launched for consensus which could end up excluding vital political actors with credibility."

P. W. Botha Meets With Dismissed Minister

MB281217 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 28 Nov 85

[Text] In Pretoria this morning there was a meeting between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the former minister of the budget in the house of delegates, Mr Boetie Abramjee. The meeting had been sought by Mr Abramjee, who was sacked in his capacity as a minister on 15 November after he had made public certain information considered to be confidential. No statement was released after the meeting.

Malan Says Zimbabwe Ministers Seek 'Confrontation'

MB010942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0909 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 1, SAPA — South African minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, has accused some members of the Zimbabwean Government of seeking a confrontation with South Africa. General Malan described allegations that South African planes had violated Zimbabwe's air space and that patrols had been sent across the Limpopo River as "no more than propagandistic lies."

The allegations were made in Harare by the Zimbabwean minister in charge of security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

"I do not normally react to such emotional outpourings and especially not to those without a factual basis. In this case, however, I categorically deny these allegations," General Malan said.

He said the African National Congress was using Zimbabwean territory for its actions against South Africa in the hope of causing a conflict between South Africa and Zimbabwe. Some Zimbabwean cabinet members seemed to want such a confrontation.

"The Government of Zimbabwe is in a position where it is unable to control its own rebels while its economy is in a shambles," he said.

"ANC terrorists are misusing its territory to force South Africa to retaliate and it looks as if certain Zimbabwe cabinet members would welcome such an action because they obviously would like to have a confrontation with South Africa, so that they can again blame us for their inability to cope with a deteriorating situation in all spheres in that country."

Minister Warns of Possible Metals Cartel With USSR

MB010920 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis has warned that South Africa may form a precious metals cartel with Russia, if sanctions from the West increase. Mr du Plessis has told a West German newspaper that South Africa already cooperates with the Soviet Union in the diamond trade. Mr du Plessis says although the West could tap other sources of vital precious metals, it would pay an enormous price and be plagued by delivery problems.

In his interview, Mr du Plessis painted a gloomy picture of South Africa's economy with sanctions and disinvestment biting even deeper. He also appealed for patience for the government's reform plans, warning that South Africa is threatened by the extreme right-wing.

'Super Union' Gives 6-Month Ultimatum on Apartheid

MB020602 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] South Africa's new super union, the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], has given the government 6 months to dismantle apartheid. The union was launched by about 10,000 people at Durban's King's Park stadium yesterday. Carmel Rickard was there.

[Begin recording] [Rickard] In a clearly political speech translated into four languages, COSATU (?vice) president, (Elijah Bahal), articulated many of the current calls for the South African Government to change. These include a demand for an end to the state of emergency and the withdrawal of troops from the townships. But he went further and said workers were no longer prepared to be separated from their families nor would they tolerate the pass laws for longer than a further 6 months.

[(Bahal)] We are pleading with P.W. Botha to get rid of this apartheid in our country. This COSATU is giving P.W. a period of 6 months to get rid of apartheid. We are going to burn all the passes for the black man.

[Rickard](Bahal) has also come out strongly in favor of disinvestment, putting COSATU at odds with those who claim black workers oppose this policy. They say black people will suffer most from disinvestment. [end recording]

But two unions opted out of the Durban launch of COSATU yesterday. They are the Council of Unions of South Africa, CUSA, and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions. Representatives of the two, which are so-called black consciousness movements, say they are opposed to whites leading black workers. They say only black leaders could effectively serve workers' interests, and as the new super union is being initiated by whites, this need could not be adequately fulfilled.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

29 Nov Evening Report

MB291702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 29, SAPA — The SA Police Public Relations directorate's 7 pm situation report:

The following incidents of unrest have been reported since this morning:

At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] buses, a post office vehicle and private vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists and stone-throwers.

At Nyanga, near Cape Town, a number of shots were fired at a police patrol this morning. The members returned the fire, fatally wounding a black man. Another black man was wounded and arrested. A pistol and a number of live rounds of ammunition were seized. The SAP members were not injured. In Guguletu, three black men were arrested for being in possession of a firearm.

Just after 1 pm today, a mob of approximately 300 blacks stoned an SAP patrol in Strand Street, Cape Town. Police used quirts and birdshot to disperse their attackers. A black man was wounded and arrested. Two other black men and a black woman were arrested in connection with this incident.

During the night of 22-23 November, a zinc structure was set on fire and destroyed at Mohlakeng, on the West Rand. A black man was burnt to death in the structure. This death was only reported to the police today and was thus not mentioned in earlier reports.

30 Nov Morning Report

MB300548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0544 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 30, SAPA — Following is the 8 am situation report from the SAP Public Relations Division.

Relatively few incidents of unrest were reported overnight. The most significant incidents are the following:

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwartersrand], a primary school was slightly damaged by arsonists. In Sandbult, near Burgersdorp, in the Border area, two private homes were set on fire. Damage was slight in both cases.

At Guguletu, in the Western Cape, a policeman's house was petrol-bombed. No damaged was caused. A youth was arrested in connection with this incident. At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists. At Mbekweni, in the Boland, a delivery vehicle was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

At Old Crossroads, shots were fired at SAP members on two occasions. An SAP member was slightly injured during one of the incidents.

30 Nov Evening Report

MB010534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1614 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 30, SAPA — The SA Police Public Relations Division's 7 pm situation report.

In Soweto, Johannesburg, nine black men were arrested when they attempted to set fire to a private vehicle. In the same area a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonist. At Munsieville, near Krugersdorp, a private home was petrol bombed and extensively damaged. At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a bus was destroyed by arsonists and at KwaZakele, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

1 Dec Morning Report

MB010536 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0531 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 1, SAPA — Following is the 8 am situation report from the SAP Public Relations Division. Received by SAPA at 7.15 am.

At Fingo, near Grahamstown, a black man was slightly injured when his vehicle was stoned. A youth was arrested in connection with the incident. At KwaNobuhle, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In Pinus, near Fort Beaufort, a private home was slightly damaged by arsonists.

A clinic in a black residential area near Hermanus was slightly damaged when 17 black men and women attempted to set fire to it. Police arrested all of them.

In Soshanguve, near Pretoria, a small group of youths stoned two private vehicles. Police arrested two of them.

In the same area a man was arrested for throwing stones at a policeman's house.

At Umlazi near Durban a private home was extensively damaged by fire.

2 Dec Morning Report

MB020631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0611 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 2, SAPA — Following is the 8 am situation report issued by the SAP Public Relations Division.

Only isolated and minor incidents of unrest occured during the night.

At Langa near Uitenhage police fired birdshot to disperse a group of blacks who were petrol-bombing two buses. Minor damage was caused to the buses. At Mbekweni near Paarl unknown persons in three separate incidents set fire to two store rooms and private homes. In all instances only minor damages were caused.

Police Turn Back Marchers

MB291513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 29, SAPA — About 2,000 youths who travelled to the city in two trains were turned back at Cape Town station by police this afternoon. A police spokesman said information had been received that a large crowd was on its way to Cape Town and that a march in the city centre was planned. Police met the crowd and turned them back.

Brigadier D.F. Malan, chief of railway police in the Western Cape, said two trains carrying black youths had arrived at Cape Town station between 12.50 pm and 1.15 pm. One train had been carrying about 1500 people and the other about 600. He said they had been "turned back and sent on their way quite peacefully."

An eyewitness said, however, that police used quirts to drive some youths back on to one of the trains.

Police Not To Observe Funeral

MB021054 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1044 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 2, SAPA — A mass funeral for 12 victims of unrest in Mamelodi last week is to be held in the township tomorrow, and police have undertaken not to be present at the burial ceremony, the leader of the NG Kerk in Afrika, Dr Nico Smith, said today. Dr Smith said he and a delegation from the Mamelodi community had earlier today met the head of the security police, Gen Stan Schutte.

A spokesman for the police in Pretoria confirmed that a delegation from Mamelodi had met the police. Although he would not comment on the outcome of the discussions, he added:

"As far as we know, no restrictions have been imposed on the funerals and they will go ahead as planned."

On Nov 21, at least 13 people were killed in Mamelodi, on the outskirts of Pretoria, after police fired on an estimated 50,000 people marching on the administration offices in the township.

Security Forces Carry Out Operation in Crossroads

MB291426 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1401 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 29, SAPA — A major security force operation was mounted in Crossroads today and was expected to last until this afternoon. Troops and policemen began moving in about 10 am while a police helicopter hovered overhead.

It is understood that the operation involves about 1,000 police and troops and is slightly larger than that mounted in Guguletu this week and about the same size as that in Athlone recently.

Lieutenant Attie Lubscher, a police liaison officer, said the security forces moved into Crossroads from Lansdowne and Old Klipfontein roads. After penetrating 50m into the squatter camp the forces would be withdrawn. He described it as a crime-prevention operation.

"We have on record stone-throwing cases, arson incidents and cases of illegal roadblocks being set up. We also have records of other unrest-related crimes. Therefore the security forces have decided to move in to try to identify and arrest those responsible."

Troops started gathering early today and army medical teams were posted at Manenberg police station.

Man Killed in Shooting

MB291507 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 29, SAPA — A man aged about 25 was killed and another was injured in a gun battle in Crossroads today. A third person was arrested and police confiscated a 0.765-calibre pistol. The shootings, about 11.45 am, occurred during a "crime-prevention operation" in the squatter camp. A police spokesman said a patrol was fired on and they returned the fire.

No policemen were injured. Troops and police moved in about 10 am. Immediately after the shooting Colonel P.J. van Rensburg, head of the Western Cape Reaction Unit, flew to the scene.

Troops set up cordons in Old Klipfontein Road and Lansdowne Road while police investigation teams moved into Crossroads. A number of people are understood to have been arrested, including three who were detained at 12.15 pm after police confiscated a G3 semi-automatic rifle. The raid ended at 1 pm.

Umtata on Operation

MB291339 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Crossroads has been the scene of a massive security force operation since this morning. Rafik Rohan reports from Cape Town.

Police and soldiers swooped on the Crossroads Squatter Camp and the area was sealed off. Angry residents said that the areas was swarming with the security forces who entered their homes and searched their wardrobes and other personal belongings. Police also searched the Killarney Nutrition Clinic there. Dr Ivan Toms, who is in charge of the Sacla Clinic, described yesterday's police raid on the clinic as a violation and that he and his staff reaffirmed their commitment to the oppressed at Crossroads. The End Conscription Campaign says that the use of national servicemen in the operations [words indistinct] of service to the nation.

ZAMBIA

Frontline States Condemn U.S., RSA on UNITA

MB010846 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The Frontline countries have condemned the United States and South Africa for assisting Angolan counterrevolutionaries and destabilization in southern Africa, respectively. The condemnation came after a meeting of the Frontline countries' foreign affairs ministers in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, at which most recent events in South Africa were analyzed.

The ministers from Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe also reaffirmed their condemnation of Pretoria's threat to invade Zimbabwe with the pretext of looking for ANC of South Africa freedom fighters. They said the allegations that Zimbabwe was allowing the freedom fighters to operate through its soil were clearly forged by Pretoria and have nothing to do with Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE

Further Reaction to Pik Botha Statement on Explosions

Foreign Minister Comments

MB300620 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Zimbabweans have been urged to be alert and prepare for South Africa's proposed invasion of the country. The call was made by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, at a reception held in Harare last night to mark the Yugoslav National Day.

Comrade Mangwende said as long as internal pressure intensified against the apartheid regime, it will blame its peace-loving neighbors and threaten them with naked aggression. He said the Botha white minority regime has failed to disrupt normal life in Zimbabwe through the proxy armed bandits and that reality is most bitter for the regime to accept.

The mininster said the current threats against Zimbabwe are an effort to divert the world's attention from the explosive internal situation within South Africa.

Comrade Mangwende's statement follows Tuesday's threat to invade the country after landmine blasts in the northern

Transvaal in which seven people, including the regime's troops were injured and five vehicles damaged. He said Zimbabwe wants the international community to witness South Africa's threat through naked aggression and its evil intentions for what they are.

Security Minister Reacts

MB300539 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Zimbabwe is prepared to defend itself if racist South Africa carries out its threat to invade the country. The minister of state security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, told newsmen in Harare last night that the government has denied any knowledge of the landmine incidents which the Botha regime reported to have occurred in the northern Transvaal on Tuesday. The landmines wounded several people and damaged five vehicles.

Comrade Munangagwa reiterated Zimbabwe's stand that it will not be used as a springboard against any neighboring state. The minister said Zimbabwe has Pan-African Congress or ANC military bases and its aid to South Africa liberation movements is channeled through the OAU's Liberation Committee. He said the Pretoria regime wants to get a pretext for increased military assistance to the super-ZAPU bandits and also to divert attention from the intensive internal struggles of its own black population against apartheid.

Comrade Munangagwa said the United States and other Western nations which support racist South Africa should know and accept that it is the white minority regime which is seeking confrontation and violence in the region. He said the destabilization activities of the Botha regime can be chronicled in a litany of murder, frequent violations of Zimbabwe's airspace, and massive cross-border violations.

Frontline States Ask Action

MB300708 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign ministers of Frontline States met in Harare yesterday to discuss the latest developments in Southern Africa.

The ministers expressed great disappointment and concern at the continued lack of solutions to the problems of apartheid. South Africa's policy of destabilization, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and its intensification of repressive measures against the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia.

They reaffirmed their position that apartheid remains the root cause of tension and conflict in southern Africa. The ministers called on all peace-loving people to take urgent and practical measures against the Botha regime aimed at hastening the inevitable eradication of the aprtheid system.

ZAPU-PF Officials Visit USSR, Meet Officials

MB300913 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Three ZANU-PF Central Committee members currently visiting the Soviet Union have held discussions with Soviet officials and expressed an interest in setting up the Zimbabwe-Soviet Union society. The party officials are Comrades Joshua Masilela, Sabina Mugabe, and Shiwahi Mahofa, who are also members of the government.

Conservative Politician Shot Dead on Ranch

MB301115 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Zimbabwe's millionaire rancher and conservative politician Douglas Lilford has been shot and killed by an armed gang at his house near Harare. Reports form the Zimbabwean capital said that 77-year-old Lilfort was tied up and beaten before being shot in the head. He wounded one of his attackers before being overpowered.

He was a founder of the Rhodesian Front Party, and he was alleged to have had an unsavory reputation for setting dogs on blacks and or whipping his laborers. He was acquitted in 1968 for assaults on farm workers with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The trial provoked black nationalist organizations at that time to circulate pamphlets threatening Lilford's life.